

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT



ANNUAL REPORT

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

J. YULE, M.D., D.P.H.



1935



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
County Borough of Stockport
For the Year 1935.

J. YULE, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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The following are the Committees for 1935-1936 :—

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JAMES H. STANSFIELD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR THOMAS S. FISH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Malcolm McC. McGregor, J.P.).

ALDERMEN JOSEPH MORTON, HENRY PATTEN, J.P., and CHARLES ROYLE, J.P.;
COUNCILLORS ADA ALLCOCK, EDWARD BROWN, THOMAS BUCKLEY, JOHN W.
FIDLER, ALBERT HALE, JOHN T. LORD, JAMES PENNY, J.P., JOHN E. SMITH,
TOM START and OSWALD TAYLOR.

HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor John E. Smith.

Aldermen Joseph Morton and Henry Patten, J.P.; Councillors Ada Allcock, Thomas
Buckley, John W. Fidler, Albert Hale, James Penny, J.P., and James H.
Stansfield.

TUBERCULOSIS, VENEREAL, and MENTAL DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Alderman Joseph Morton; Councillors Ada Allcock, Edward Brown, John T. Lord,
Tom Start and Oswald Taylor.

EMERGENCY AND STAFFING SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Alderman Joseph Morton; Councillors Ada Allcock, Edward Brown, Thomas Buckley
John T. Lord, and Tom Start.

DISINFESTATION SCHEME SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Alderman Joseph Morton; Councillors Edward Brown, Thomas Buckley, Albert Hale,
and John E. Smith.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT REGIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE.

Councillors Thomas Buckley and Oswald Taylor.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN JOHN W. CRAIG, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR ADA ALLCOCK.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Malcolm McC. McGregor, J.P.).

ALDERMAN HENRY PATTEN, J.P.; COUNCILLORS JOHN ARMSTEAD, JOHN BENNETT, J.P., CHARLES GATTIE, NORMAN GREENWOOD, CATHERINE E. JOHNSON, HARRY MATKIN, REV. A. RIPPINER, F.R.G.S., HERBERT SHEPHERDSON, JOHN E. SMITH, JAMES H. STANSFIELD, OSWALD TAYLOR, and JOHN E. THOMPSON; MRS. NELLIE W. BENNETT, J.P., MRS. AGNES N. BUCKLEY, MRS. EVELYN M. MURRAY, MRS. ELIZABETH POTTS, J.P., MISS FLORENCE ROWBOTHAM, M.A., J.P., MRS. MARY A. SKUSE, J.P., and DR. F. J. KITT.

MATERNITY HOME SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Ada Allcock.

Councillors Catherine E. Johnson and John E. Thompson; Mrs. Agnes N. Buckley, Mrs. Evelyn M. Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth Potts, J.P., and Mrs. Mary A. Skuse, J.P.

SUB-COMMITTEE RE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Ada Allcock.

Councillor Catherine E. Johnson; Mrs. Evelyn M. Murray, and the Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JOHN T. LORD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR CHARLES HARTLEY.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Malcolm McC. McGregor, J.P.).

ALDERMEN JOHN COUPE and JOSEPH MORTON; COUNCILLORS JOHN CROWTHER, JOHN EMERSON, WILLIAM R. FOX, CHARLES GATTIE, EDMUND GRUNDY, HERBERT J. HOWARD, CATHERINE E. JOHNSON, THOMAS J. VERNON PARRY, HARRY PONSONBY, J.P., and DAVID SCOTT-MORTON.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, Public Health Corporation Hospitals; Administrative Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Officer; Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, to the Education Committee, and to the Public Assistance Committee :—

ERNEST KENNETH MACDONALD, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Ceased 30th September, 1935).

JOHN YULE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 16th December, 1935).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis and Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer :—

EDWIN RATNER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, and Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer :—

JEAN M. MACKINTOSH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

J. H. F. PANKHURST, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. (Ceased 18th August, 1935.)

W. E. ORCHARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 19th August, 1935.)

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer (Part time) :—

W. J. S. REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstetrician to Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital (Part time) :—

KENNETH VERNON BAILEY, M.C., M.D., M.C.O.G., M.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist to Dialstone Lane Hospital (Part time) :—

N. YOUNG, F.R.C.S. (Edin.) (Commenced 22nd March, 1934).

Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Part time) :—

HARRY SLATER, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Analyst (Part time) :—

T. R. HODGSON, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon (Part time) :—

J. J. GARSIDE, M.R.C.V.S. (Commenced 9th December, 1935).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Foods.....	F. ALLSOP	§°
District Inspectors	.....H. PRICE	§°
	.....F. MILLS	§°
	.....P. N. BLOMFIELD	§
	.....H. HOWARD	§°
	.....S. H. TURNER	§°
	(Ceased 15/2/36).....A. SMITH	§°

Housing Inspector	(Ceased 16/11/35).....	J. B. BROWN	§°
	(Commenced 16/12/35).....	S. BRUMAT	§
Shops Act Inspector.....		E. A. HAMBLET	
Superintendent Health Visitor.....		Miss K. M. JONES	§†a
Health Visitors		Miss E. B. SWAN	§†a
		Miss E. SNOWDON	*†a
		Miss L. M. DREW	*†a
		Mrs. E. HOLLAND	†a
	(Ceased 10/4/35).....	Miss M. BILLINGS	*†a
		Miss D. T. CLAYTON	*†a
		Miss K. McMAHON	*†a
	(Commenced 27/5/35).....	Miss V. J. STUBBS	*†a
	(Tuberculosis).....	Miss M. SMITH	*†
Matron, Isolation and Tuberculosis Hospitals.....		Miss T. P. CRANMORE	
Matron, Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital.....		Miss E. M. SKRIMSHIRE	
Deputy Matron, Isolation Hospital	(Ceased 31/7/35).....	Miss K. RICHARDSON	
	(Appointed October, 1935).....	Miss M. SEDDON	
Deputy Matron, Tuberculosis Hospital.....		Miss E. E. WILSON	
Masseuse (Part time) Maternity and Child Welfare Department...		Miss G. POTTS	
	Chief Clerk.....	A. ROWLAND, A.C.I.S	
	Clerk.....	H. HOLDEN	
	Junior Clerk.....	E. A. BURN	
	Shorthand Typist.....	Miss C. M. CLARK	
	Maternity & Child Welfare Records Clerk :—		
Clerical Staff		Miss K. L. ECKERSALL	
	Junior Clerks.....	Miss J. ORR	
	(Commenced 14/5/35).....	Miss E. N. M. HAYWARD	
	Office Boy.....	E. W. JACKSON	
	Dispensary.....	Mrs. F. STEAD	
	„ ..	Miss A. B. BELLERBY	
V.D. Orderly (Part time).....		W. E. LEES	

PUBLIC VACCINATORS :—

No. 1 District ..	R. M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District ..	F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District ..	J. W. BROOKS, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 4 District ..	R. NIGHTINGALE, M.B., Ch.B.

Stepping Hill Hospital; Shaw Heath Institution; Cottage Homes :—
E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

VACCINATION OFFICERS :—

No. 1 District ..	Miss M. E. THOMPSON.
No. 2 District ..	J. T. LOMAS.
No. 3 District ..	S. R. BROOME.
No. 4 District ..	W. C. TUNSTALL.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee :—HARRY BARLOW, Barrister-at-Law.
Deputy Clerk :—HENRY WHALLEY.

Medical Superintendent, Stepping Hill Hospital; Medical Officer, Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes :—E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS :—

No. 1 District ..	J. A. D. WYNESS, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District ..	F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District ..	C. B. V. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
No. 4 District ..	W. M. THOMSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

§ Certificate, Inspector of Nuisances.

° Certificate. Meat and Other Foods.

*Certificate of General Training.

† Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

a Certificate (new) R S.I., Health Visitors.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Stockport.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the report on the health of the Borough during 1935.

My predecessor, Dr. E. K. Macdonald, was responsible for the administration of the Department during the greater part of the year to which this report relates.

In September, Dr. Macdonald, terminated his period of office in Stockport, on his appointment as Medical Officer of Health to the City of Leicester, and I took over the duty of Medical Officer of Health on the 16th December, 1935, hence the greater part of the information contained herein is outside my personal cognisance.

The Birth Rate was 12.9, compared with 14.7 per thousand of the population for England and Wales. The Death Rate was 11.9, compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. The Infant Mortality rate per thousand births was 57, compared with 57 for England and Wales. These figures taken jointly may be regarded as satisfactory indices of a successful health year.

The drive against the Slums has been maintained. The enthusiasm of the Council on this matter and their desire to put an end to this evil should be the subject of great satisfaction to all the townspeople.

I wish to place on record the loyalty and invaluable assistance rendered to the Medical Officer of Health by every member of the Staff of the Department. Also I must express the grateful thanks of the Department to all the Members of the Council, and more particularly to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and all the Members of the Health, Housing, and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, for the ready and courteous manner in which suggestions and recommendations have invariably been received.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. YULE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Stockport.
May, 1936.

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PART I.
Health and Statistics.
SECTION A.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Statistical Memorandum.

	Stockport.	England and Wales.	121 County Boroughs & Great Towns.	140 Smaller Towns
Population (Census 1931).....	125,490	—	—	—
* Estimated Population, Mid-year, 1935	130,600	—	—	—
* Area in Acres.....	7,966	—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000.....	12.93	14.7	14.8	14.8
Do. do. average for five years, 1931– 1935.....	13.03	—	—	—
General Death Rate per 1,000.....	11.97	11.7	11.8	11.2
Do. do. average for five years, 1931– 1935.....	12.84	—	—	—
Local adjusted General Death Rate (Factor 1.05).....	12.57	—	—	—
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	57.43	57	62	55
Do. do. average for five years, 1931– 1935.....	69.03	—	—	—
Death Rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.....	0.24	—	—	—
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption) per 1,000	0.51	0.60	—	—
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases.....	0.11	0.11	—	—

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres).....	7,966
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1935.....	130,600
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1935) according to rate books.....	38,692
Rateable Value (April, 1935).....	£803,149
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£3,027

Extracts from vital statistics for the year :—

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births : Legitimate.....	1609	852	757	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation, 12.93.
Illegitimate.....	80	36	44	
Stillbirths.....	100	51	49	} Rate per 1,000 total births (live and stillbirths), 55.34
Deaths	1563	794	769	
				Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation, 11.97.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis.....	3
„ other causes	7
Total.....	10

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	57.43
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	58.42
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	37.50
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	2
„ Whooping Cough (all ages).....	5
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	9

* The Borough was extended by the inclusion of a portion of the Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.C. on 1st April, 1935.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1935.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Local Adjusted Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Births).		
				Year 1935.	Average 5 years 1930-34			Puerp'l Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
ENGLAND & WALES	14.7	11.7	..	57	62.72	0.60	0.11	1.61	2.32	3.93
121 GREAT TOWNS .	14.8	11.8	..	62	67	..	..	..	..	..
Birkenhead.....	17.8	12.5	13.6	67	80	0.64	0.09	1.12	3.75	4.87
Blackburn.....	12.0	14.5	14.9	63	72	0.66	0.13	1.34	3.37	4.71
Bolton	12.7	13.3	14.4	64	69.8	0.45	0.09	2.96	3.39	6.35
Burnley.....	11.65	14.68	15.85	66.4	78.4	0.68	0.13	2.63	2.62	5.25
Bury.....	11.87	15.00	15.15	66	72	0.48	0.16	3.99	2.66	6.65
Halifax	12.0	14.6	..	70	82	0.43	0.13	0.81	5.67	6.48
Huddersfield.....	12.19	13.93	..	45	56	0.58	0.12	..	3.40	3.40
Manchester	14.53	12.91	14.72	71.30	78	0.92	0.12	2.03	1.61	3.64
Oldham	12.7	14.6	..	62.1	79.6	0.70	0.11	2.35	4.11	6.46
Preston.....	14.99	14.94	..	80	80	0.60	0.10	1.64	2.73	4.37
Rochdale.....	11.6	13.9	14.6	85	74	0.61	0.06	..	1.71	1.71
St. Helens.....	18.7	12.2	15.0	94.3	87.1	0.60	0.08	0.94	1.41	2.35
Salford.....	15.0	13.0	15.34	78	91.8	0.90	0.11	0.90	3.90	4.80
Stockport.....	12.93	11.97	12.57	57.43	68.87	0.51	0.11	1.68	3.91	5.59
Wallasey.....	13.25	12.7	..	47.7	50.5	0.67	0.06	3.10	2.30	5.40
Warrington.....	16.5	11.8	14.1	64	79	0.85	0.08	2.84	7.83	10.67
Wigan	16.86	13.93	16.71	97	96	0.60	0.18	1.31	3.29	4.60

SECTION A.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The ancient Borough of Stockport is situated on the Southern border of the Lancashire industrial area, and is actually both in Lancashire and Cheshire. The County Boundary in the Borough is the Rivers Tame and Mersey, the latter being formed by the union of the Rivers Goyt and Tame just east of the town centre.

Stockport is fortunate in that within easy access is some of the most delightful country in England, with the Peak District to the South East, and the rich plain of Cheshire to the South West. The prevailing winds also come to the town without bringing with them the smoke pollution of an industrial area.

The Borough, on the other hand, is well equipped industrially as both road and rail facilities are good, and the air port of Manchester is within easy reach. There are good sites available for new works and factories, and further the rates levied (11/3, 1935-6 ; 11/3, 1936-7), are comparatively low.

As a result of an Extension Bill promoted by the Corporation during 1934, an area of 907 acres, known as Offerton, with a population of approximately 1,000 persons, was added to the Borough on the 1st April, 1935.

Comments on the Vital Statistics.

Although the low records attained in 1934 have not been maintained, the death rate 12.0 per 1,000 of the population is only slightly higher than the figure of 11.7 for England and Wales.

The Birth Rate 12.93 compares with 14.7 for England and Wales, and Infantile Death rate is 57, which equals the average of the country as a whole.

Births.

The corrected number of births registered in the Borough during 1935 was 1,689, of which 888 were males and 801 females. The birth rate per thousand of the population was equal to 12.93, the figure for 1934 being 13.58. In 1934 there were 1,739 births—863 males, 876 females.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

The rate for 1935 was 57.43. This is calculated on the number of infants dying before reaching one year old per 1,000 infants born. This rate has only been excelled on two previous occasions, namely in 1934 when it was 54.63 and in 1930 when it was 56.72. It is a matter for congratulation that we are now within measurable distance of the excellent figure of 50, whereas not so many years ago it was considered wonderful when a figure of 100 was attained.

The table inserted last year to show the astonishing progress made during the last twenty odd years in the diminution of the infant death rate is again included with the addition of the figures for 1935.

This table indicates that had this rate of infantile mortality observed from 1905/14 prevailed until 1935, the expected number of deaths would have been enormously increased, and in fact it can be said that nearly 3,000 lives have been saved.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Actually recorded deaths.</i>	<i>No. which would have been recorded had the rate of mortality observed over 1904-1913 still prevailed.</i>		<i>Difference.</i>
1904-1913 (Average)	421	..	421	.. 0
1914.....	339	..	428	.. — 89
1915.....	309	..	382	.. — 73
1916.....	269	..	349	.. — 80
1917.....	181	..	297	.. —116
1918.....	201	..	281	.. — 80
1919.....	194	..	309	.. —115
1920.....	282	..	455	.. —173
1921.....	233	..	402	.. —169
1922.....	168	..	344	.. —176
1923.....	203	..	348	.. —145
1924.....	180	..	324	.. —144
1925.....	202	..	326	.. —124
1926.....	165	..	316	.. —151
1927.....	142	..	288	.. —146
1928.....	141	..	286	.. —145
1929.....	155	..	267	.. —112
1930.....	100	..	277	.. —177
1931.....	136	..	270	.. —134
1932.....	114	..	252	.. —138
1933.....	129	..	244	.. —115
1934.....	95	..	273	.. —178
1935.....	97	..	267	.. —170
Total 1914/1935.....	4035	..	6985	.. —2950

NOTE—The infant mortality rate for the years 1904/1913 averaged 157 per 1,000—for the year 1935, as stated, it was 57.

The actual number of children dying under one year of age in 1935 was 97, or 2 more than in 1934.

Once again it is necessary to note that of 97 deaths occurring in children up to one year of age, no less than 55 occurred during the first four weeks of life. These “neonatal” deaths constituted 57 per cent. of the total

infant deaths, the chief causes being Premature Birth 29, Congenital Malformations 6, Congenital Debility 5, Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy etc. 15. These deaths are among the most difficult to prevent—they are, of course, not touched by the infant welfare service, but are a legacy of faults in pregnancy or child-birth—considerable attention has been focussed on this aspect of this problem, and an increase in the ante-natal service has been accomplished in 1935, which should do something to lower this great toll on infant life as well as assuring a safer confinement to the mothers.

Other important causes of infant deaths were :—7 from Diarrhoea (12 in 1934), 16 from pneumonia (12 in 1934), and three from whooping cough (2 in 1934). There was only one death from influenza, the same as in 1934.

Illegitimacy.

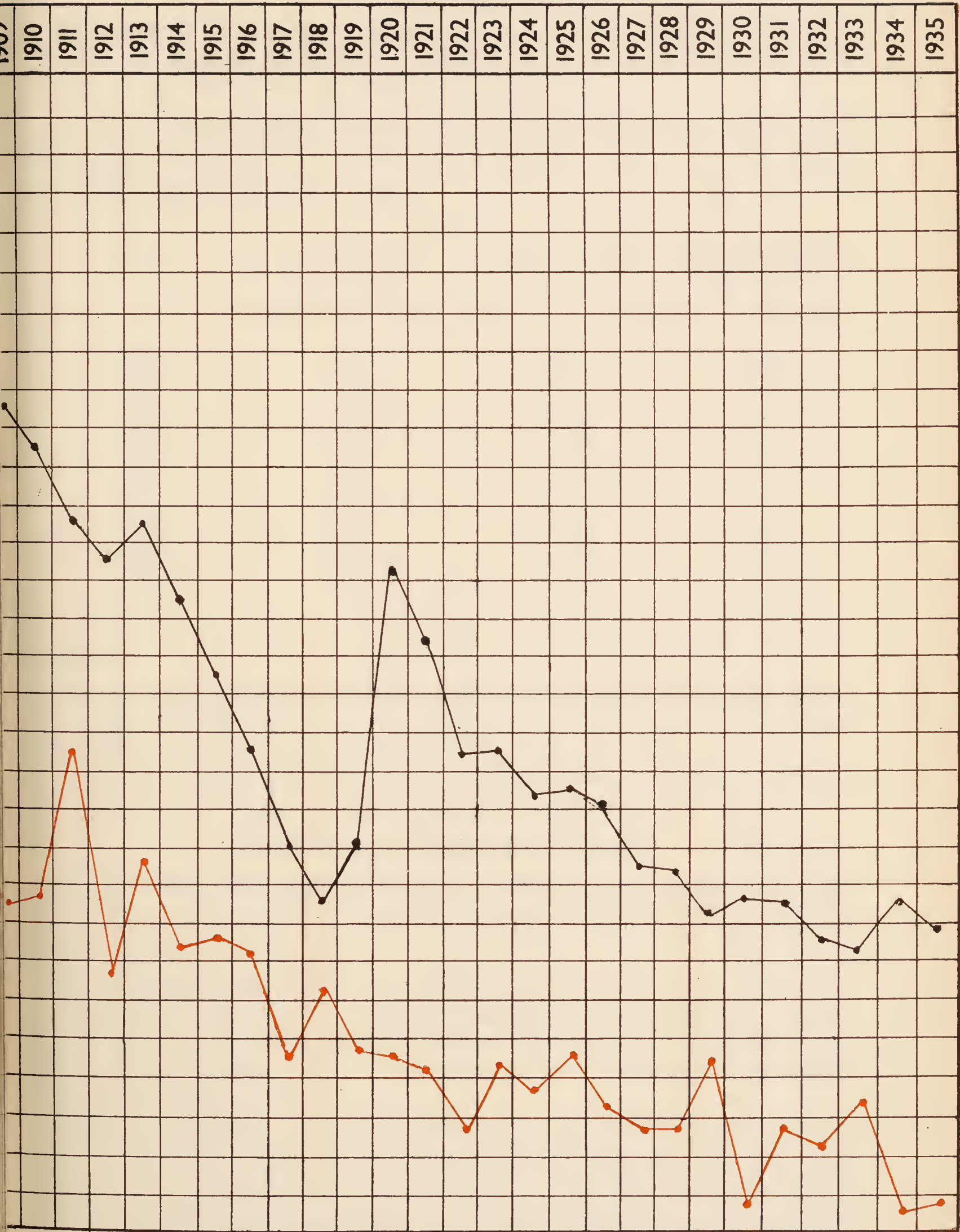
During the year there were 80 illegitimate births recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, as compared with 73 in 1934. This gives an illegitimate birth rate of 47.37 per thousand total births, as compared with 41.98 in 1934.

The infantile mortality rate amongst illegitimate children is 37.50 per thousand illegitimate births.

The following table shows the comparison between the death rates of illegitimate children and others registered in the Borough during the past ten years :—

Year	Esti- mated popula- tion.	Births.		Illegitimate Births.		Total deaths under 1 year of age	Infan- tile mor- tality per 1000 births.	Deaths of illegiti- mates under 1 year of age.	Illegiti- mate infantile mortality per 1000 illegiti- mate births.
		Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	to 1000 living	to 1000 births				
1926	125400	1926	88	0.70	43.69	165	81.9	14	159.1
1927	125200	1750	85	0.68	46.32	142	77.4	7	82.4
1928	127600	1756	71	0.56	38.86	141	77.2	6	84.5
1929	127800	1622	78	0.61	45.88	155	91.2	13	166.6
1930	127800	1682	81	0.63	45.94	100	56.7	8	98.8
1931	126600	1660	62	0.49	36.00	136	79.0	7	112.9
1932	126800	1534	71	0.56	44.24	114	71.0	9	126.8
1933	127000	1494	59	0.46	37.99	129	83.0	8	135.6
1934	128050	1666	73	0.57	41.98	95	54.63	6	82.2
1935	130600	1609	80	0.61	47.37	97	57.43	3	37.5

Chart showing the Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population
and the Infant Mortality Rate per cent. of Registered Births,
for the past 27 years (1909-1935).



Birth-rate indicated by Black lines.
Infant Mortality Rate indicated by Red lines.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year 1935 was 1,181, or 37 less than in 1934, the marriage rate per thousand persons living being 18.09, the figure for 1934 being 19.02.

Of the 1,181 marriages, 600 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 107 under Roman Catholic rites, 2 at the Jewish Synagogue, 192 according to the rites of other religious denominations, and 280 at the Registrar's Office.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Marriages</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Living.</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales.</i>
1926	936	14.9	14.3
1927	1027	16.4	15.7
1928	1087	17.0	15.3
1929	1088	17.03	15.8
1930	1091	17.07	15.8
1931	969	15.31	15.6
1932	1070	16.88	15.2
1933	1097	17.28	15.7
1934	1218	19.02	16.9
1935	1181	18.09	17.1

Deaths.

The corrected number of deaths recorded during 1935 was 1,563, namely 794 males, and 769 females. The death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 11.97, as compared with 11.85 in 1934.

Reference should be made to the detailed table on page 11, showing the figures for certain rates compared with other similar towns.

Mortality in Different Wards.

The Corrected Nett Death-rate for the Borough as a whole was 11.97 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The highest Ward Death-rate occurred in Old Road Ward, namely, 15.59, whilst the lowest was recorded in Edgeley Ward with 8.51.

The Zymotic Death-rate for the whole Borough was 0.24. This Rate is calculated on the number of deaths from the following diseases :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea, and the total number of deaths from these diseases was 31.

Phthisis Death-rate. The Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs, for the whole of the Borough, was 0.51 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.50 for 1934, and the total number of deaths recorded was 66, as compared with 64 for 1934, 95 for 1933, 101 for 1932, 105 for 1931, 76 for 1930, 105 for 1929, 89 for 1928, 77 for 1927, 70 for 1926, and 104 for 1925.

The highest Death-rate from Phthisis occurred in Heaton Norris North Ward, namely, 0.95 per 1,000 of the population.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST DECENNIUM.

Herein are set out some of the principal causes of death in the Borough for the past ten years :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>									
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
<i>Seven Chief Zymotics.....</i>	50	32	39	30	50	34	57	39	30	31
Smallpox.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	7	5	2	1	2	1	..	1	2	1
Diphtheria.....	7	6	5	6	12	15	24	15	4	9
“ Fevers ”—Typhoid and Continued.....	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Measles.....	25	7	15	1	10	..	10	..	3	2
Whooping Cough.....	5	6	13	19	7	3	14	4	4	5
Diarrhoea.....	6	7	2	3	18	15	8	18	17	13
Influenza.....	25	39	19	83	27	88	37	100	27	29
Lung Diseases (including Phthisis).....	391	373	444	538	214	318	306	285	195	194
Heart Disease, &c.....	420	373	359	373	530	545	504	591	527	545
Accidents.....	33	44	38	52	48	50	36	45	46	34

The following table shows the distribution and density of the population in the various Wards, estimated at the middle of 1935 :—

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Persons per acre.</i>
ALL STOCKPORT.....	7,966	.. 130,600	.. 16.39
1. Portwood.....	335	.. 7,126	.. 21.27
2. St. Mary's.....	196	.. 8,680	.. 44.29
3. Vernon.....	702	.. 4,752	.. 6.77
4. Hempshaw Lane.....	225	.. 7,267	.. 32.30
5. St. Thomas's.....	145	.. 8,450	.. 58.28
6. Cale Green.....	177	.. 8,364	.. 47.25
7. Heaviley.....	1,055	.. 7,740	.. 7.34
8. Davenport.....	619	.. 6,357	.. 10.27
9. Shaw Heath.....	356	.. 7,609	.. 21.37
10. Edgeley.....	243	.. 9,518	.. 39.17
11. Hollywood.....	348	.. 7,500	.. 21.55
12. Heaton Lane.....	421	.. 6,176	.. 14.67
13. Heaton Norris South.....	668	.. 5,005	.. 7.49
14. Heaton Norris North.....	704	.. 6,329	.. 8.99
15. Old Road.....	247	.. 7,185	.. 29.09
16. Lancashire Hill.....	109	.. 9,040	.. 82.94
17. Reddish South.....	831	.. 5,900	.. 7.10
18. Reddish North.....	585	.. 7,602	.. 12.99

(I am indebted to Mr. W. Owen, Chief Rating and Valuation Officer, for the Ward populations of the Borough, as estimated for mid-year, 1935.)

TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL
STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

No of Deaths.

	1935	1934
Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis).....	128	129
Phthisis.....	66	64
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	14	12
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart, &c.).....	545	544
„ Nervous System.....	113	109
„ Digestive System.....	69	60
„ Genito-Urinary System.....	77	62
Congenital Debility and Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	54	58
Old Age.....	25	28
Cancer.....	221	250
Accidents.....	34	46
Suicides.....	13	15
All other Diseases.....	204	141
Total....	1563	1518

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth-rate</i>	<i>Nett Death-rate.</i>	<i>Zymotic Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
1915	19.32	16.69	1.59	127
1916	17.66	15.42	1.49	121
1917	15.17	13.18	0.54	96
1918	13.84	18.29	0.69	112
1919	15.05	13.33	0.32	98
1920	22.20	12.87	0.88	97
1921	20.43	12.16	0.53	91
1922	17.42	13.37	0.53	77
1923	17.63	12.66	0.35	92
1924	16.37	13.86	0.51	87
1925	16.51	13.94	0.49	97
1926	16.06	12.78	0.40	82
1927	14.66	12.54	0.26	77
1928	14.32	12.79	0.31	77
1929	13.30	13.87	0.23	92
1930	13.79	12.02	0.39	57
1931	13.60	13.85	0.27	79
1932	12.66	12.72	0.45	71
1933	12.23	13.83	0.31	83
1934	13.58	11.85	0.23	55
1935	12.93	11.97	0.24	57

Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.

1.—NATURAL CAUSES.

			<i>Total.</i>
Heart Disease.....	19	Diphtheria.....	1
Nephritis.....	2	Kidney Diseases.....	6
Arterio Sclerosis.....	3	Respiratory System.....	3
Tumours.....	6	Pneumonia	1
Digestive System.....	2	Tuberculosis.....	2
Nervous System.....	10	Other Natural Causes.....	1
		—	56

2.—BY ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

In Vehicular Traffic.....	12	By Firearms.....	1
Falls.....	10	Lightning.....	1
Burns and Scalds.....	4	Other Injuries.....	6
		—	34

3.—SUICIDE.

By Gas Poisoning.....	3	By Poison.....	4
„ Cut or Stab.....	1	„ Hanging.....	2
„ Drowning.....	2	„ Jumping from a height..	1
		—	13

4.—CERTIFIED BY CORONER (No Inquest held).

Respiratory System.....	1	Kidney Disease.....	3
Cancer.....	1	Heart Disease.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	1	Other Causes.....	2
		—	15

5.—UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Heart Disease.....	2	Congenital Debility.....	1
Old Age.....	1		
		—	4
		Total.....	122

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1935.

WARD	Acreage.	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Persons per acre.	No. of Births registered.		Birth rate.	Nett deaths *	Nett Death rate.	No. of de'ths under 1 year of age *	Infant mor- tali- ty rate per 1000 births.	No. of de'ths from 7 prin- cipal Zy- motic dise- ases† *	Zymotic Death rate per 1000.	Zymotic death rate per 1000 (exclud- ing Diar- rhœa.)	No. of de'ths from Diar- rhœa. *	Death rate from Diar- rhœa per 1000.	No. of de'ths from P'thi- sis. *	Death rate from P'thi- sis per 1000.	No. of de'ths from other Tub'r- cular dis- eases *	Death rate from other Tuber- cular diseases per 1000.	No. of de'ths from Other Lung Dis- eases. *	Death rate from Other Lung Diseases per 1000.						
				M.	F.																						
PORTWOOD	335	7,126	21·27	67	53	16·84	83	11·65	9	75·00	2	0·28	0·28	...	...	1	0·14	1	0·14	5	0·70				
				120																							
ST. MARY'S	196	8,680	44·29	68	69	15·78	102	11·75	3	21·90	2	0·23	0·12	1	0·12	6	0·69	1	0·12	9	1·04						
				137																							
VERNON	702	4,752	6·77	37	55	19·36	63	13·26	6	65·22	2	0·42	0·21	1	0·21	2	0·42	2	0·42	7	1·47						
				92																							
HEMPSHAW LANE	225	7,267	32·30	48	43	12·52	90	12·38	3	32·97	1	0·14	0·14	...	...	6	0·83	...	...	5	0·69		
				91																							
ST. THOMAS'S	145	8,450	58·28	58	41	11·72	119	14·08	5	50·51	2	0·24	...	2	0·24	5	0·59	...	...	10	1·18				
				99																							
CALE GREEN	177	8,364	47·25	34	43	9·21	88	10·52	4	51·95	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·48	2	0·24	10	1·20	
				77																							
HEAVILEY	1055	7,740	7·34	42	53	12·27	103	13·31	4	42·11	1	0·13	0·13	...	...	4	0·52	...	...	3	0·39		
				95																							
DAVENPORT	619	6,357	10·27	83	61	22·65	67	10·54	7	48·61	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·63	1	0·16	6	0·94	
				144																							
SHAW HEATH	356	7,609	21·37	50	33	10·91	74	9·73	4	48·19	1	0·13	...	1	0·13	5	0·66	...	...	4	0·53				
				83																							
EDGELEY	243	9,518	39·17	31	43	7·77	81	8·51	3	40·54	...	...	...	...	...	4	0·42	3	0·32	8	0·84	
				74																							
HOLLYWOOD...	348	7,500	21·55	49	48	12·93	102	13·60	9	92·78	2	0·27	0·13	1	0·13	3	0·40	...	...	7	0·93				
				97																							
HEATON LANE	421	6,176	14·67	60	41	16·35	73	11·82	2	19·80	1	0·16	0·16	...	...	2	0·32	2	0·32	10	1·62				
				101																							
HEATON NORRIS S.	668	5,005	7·49	33	26	11·79	68	13·59	3	50·85	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	...	...	3	0·60
				59																							
HEATON NORRIS N.	704	6,329	8·99	28	23	8·06	85	13·43	2	39·22	2	0·32	...	2	0·32	6	0·95	...	...	7	1·11				
				51																							
OLD ROAD	247	7,185	29·09	50	36	11·97	112	15·59	9	104·65	4	0·56	0·42	1	0·14	2	0·28	1	0·14	13	1·81						
				86																							
LANCASHIRE HILL	109	9,040	82·94	58	42	11·06	86	9·51	7	70·00	3	0·33	0·33	...	..	5	0·55	...	...	6	0·66		
				100																							
REDDISH SOUTH... . .	831	5,900	7·10	48	54	17·29	84	14·24	9	88·24	4	0·69	0·17	3	0·51	3	0·51	1	0·17	7	1·19						
				102																							
REDDISH NORTH... . .	585	7,602	12·99	43	38	10·66	83	10·92	8	98·77	4	0·53	0·39	1	0·13	3	0·39	...	...	8	1·05				
				81																							
STOCKPORT BOROUGH	7966	130600	16·39	888	801	12·93	M 794 F 769	11·97	M 61 F 36	97	57·43	M 19 F 12	31	0·24	0·14	M 8 F 5	13	0·10	M 39 F 27	66	0·51	M 6 F 8	14	0·11	M 65 F 63	128	0·98
				1689																							

* Deaths of Stockport residents in the Union Hospital, Union Workhouse, Infirmary, and Isolation Hospital are here referred to the Wards in which they lived.
Deaths within the Borough of Non-residents from out-townships are excluded.
† The "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (typhus, typhoid and continued), and Diarrhœa. ‡ Registrar General's estimate for 1935.
On the 1st April, 1935, the Borough was extended by the inclusion of a portion (about 907 acres) of the district of Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District Council, containing a population of approximately 1,000.

YEAR.	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1925	125,900	2074	2079	16.51	1805	14.43	152	91	202	97	1744	13.94
1926	125,400	2019	2014	16.06	1660	13.24	161	103	165	82	1602	12.78
1927	125,200	1863	1835	14.66	1650	13.18	175	95	142	77	1570	12.54
1928	127,600	1854	1827	14.32	1733	13.58	199	98	141	77	1632	12.79
1929	127,800	1758	1700	13.30	1889	14.78	226	109	155	91	1772	13.87
1930	127,800	1817	1763	13.79	1624	12.71	191	103	100	57	1536	12.02
1931	126,600	1755	1722	13.60	1870	14.77	234	117	136	79	1753	13.85
1932	126,800	1636	1605	12.66	1701	13.41	192	104	114	71	1613	12.72
1933	127,000	1595	1553	12.23	1936	15.24	276	97	129	83	1757	13.83
1934	128,050	1848	1739	13.58	1692	13.21	262	88	95	55	1518	11.85
1935	130,600	1830	1689	12.93	1718	13.15	265	110	97	57	1563	11.97

Census of 1931 {

 Total population at all ages, 125,490.

 Area of District in acres (land and water) : 7059.

 Private families or separate occupiers : 33,760.

Registrar General's Return of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Stockport.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	All Ages.											
			0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
ALL CAUSES.....	M. F.	795 772	61 35 *	5 4	3 8	16 16	23 26	23 32	57 39	91 79	162 136	223 221	131 176	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers...	M. F.	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2. Measles.....	M. F.	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3. Scarlet Fever.....	M. F.	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4. Whooping Cough.....	M. F.	4 1	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5. Diphtheria.....	M. F.	6 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
6. Influenza.....	M. F.	14 15	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	.. 1	4 ..	1 1	3 4	3 5	1 3 1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica.....	M. F.	2 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	M. F.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M. F.	.. 40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 6	6 6	9 7	7 4	4 4	6 ..	1 ..
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	M. F.	5 9	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 1	1 1	1 1	.. ..	1 2	1 ..	.. ..
11. Syphilis.....	M. F.	1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.....	M. F.	.. 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 3	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
13. Cancer. Malignant Disease.....	M. F.	107 120	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 1	5 7	16 27	32 32	43 33	11 16
14. Diabetes.....	M. F.	8 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	.. ..	1 ..	2 2	3 6	1 1
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.....	M. F.	21 43	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	6 8	4 17	8 16
16. Heart Disease.....	M. F.	228 217	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 2	3 3	1 3	7 10	24 15	49 39	90 85	51 60

*Under 1 year	M.. 58	Legit.	Illegit.
	.. 35	..	..
	.. 35	..	..

EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF CAUSES AND AGES OF DEATH, YEAR 1935.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Group.	SEX.		AGES.												75 & over.		
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55		-65	-75
I. Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.																		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.....	1, 2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. Measles.....	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Scarlet Fever.....	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Whooping Cough.....	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Diphtheria.....	10	6	3	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Influenza.....	11	14	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	7	8	4
9. Dysentery.....	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	39	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	11	8	5	1
12. All other Forms of Tuberculosis.....	24-32	6	8	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	1	..
13. Syphilis.....	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14. Purulent Infection and Septicaemia, non puerperal.....	36	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
15. Malaria.....	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Dis. 4, 5, 12, 15-22, 33, 35, 37, 44	45	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1
II. Cancer and other Tumours.																		
18. Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.....	45	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	8	2
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum....	46	66	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	30	48	16
Respiratory Organs.....	47	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	1
Uterus and other Female Genital Organs	48, 49	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	11	2	..
Breast.....	50	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	7	1
Male Genito-Urinary Organs.....	51	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	3
Skin.....	52	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other or Unspecified Organs.....	53	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	2	1
19. Tumours, Non-malignant, or of un- specified nature.....	54, 55	5	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5	2
III. Rheumatic Diseases, Diseases of Nutri- tion and Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.																		
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever.....	56	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout.....	57, 58	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	4
22. Diabetes Mellitus.....	59	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4	7	2
23. Vitamine Deficiency Diseases.....	60-64	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathy-																		

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Group.	SEX.		AGES.													75 & over.	
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55	-65		-75
VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
47. Bronchitis.....	106	15	18	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	4	11	9
48. Pneumonia.....	107-109	41	43	16	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	5	20	12	12
49. Pleurisy.....	110	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) 104, 105, 111-114		8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..
IX. Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
51. Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum...	117	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	..
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	119	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. Diarrhoea, Enteritis, and Ulceration of the Intestines (2 years and over)	120	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
54. Appendicitis.....	121	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	3	..
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.....	122	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	4
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	124	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages (including Biliary Calculus)	125-127	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	2
58. Other diseases of the Digestive System 115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129		3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
X. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.																		
59. Nephritis.....	130-132	32	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	16	12	12	12
60. Other diseases of the Kidney, Renal Pelvis and Ureters.....	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61. Calculi of Urinary Passages.....	134	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
62. Diseases of the Bladder (excluding Tumours).....	135	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.....	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. Diseases of the Prostate.....	137	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not stated to be Venereal.....	138, 139	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Group.	SEX.		AGES.												75 & over		
		M.	F.	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-45	-55		-65	-75
XVII. Violent or Accidental Deaths.																		
79. Suicide.....	163-171																	
By solid or liquid poisons and corro-																		
sive substances..		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
" poisonous gas.....	163	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
" hanging or strangulation.....	164	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" drowning.....	165	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
" firearms.....	166	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
" cutting or piercing instruments..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" jumping from high places.....	168	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" crushing.....	169	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" other means.....	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80. Homicide.....	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81. Accidents.....	172-175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning.....	176-194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental absorption of irrespirable	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
or poisonous gas.....	178	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other acute accidental poisoning																		
(not by gas).....	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conflagration.....	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental burns (conflagration																		
excepted).....	181	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Accidental mechanical suffocation.	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental drowning.....	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental injury by firearms.....	184	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental injury by cutting or																		
piercing instruments.....	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidental injury by fall, crushing,																		
etc.....	186	10	15	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4	1	2	3	1	6	4
Injury by animals (poisoning by																		
venomous animals excepted)....	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lightning.....	192	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other and unstated forms of acci-																		
dental violence :—	194	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(a) Inattention at birth.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other causes included under 194.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82. Other violent deaths the nature of																		
which (suicide, homicide, accident)																		
is unknown	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services
for the Area.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. (i) Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are incorporated at the beginning of this Report.
- (ii) (a) Laboratory facilities. No change.
- (b) Ambulance facilities. No change.
- (c) Nursing in the Home. No change.
- (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres. The following additional Clinics were established during the year :—

CHURCHGATE :	Post Natal (1)
	Infant Welfare (1)
EDGELEY :	Infant Welfare (1)
WYCLIFFE :	Infant Welfare (1)
ADSWOOD :	Ante-Natal (1)
GREAT MOOR :	Infant Welfare (1)
	Ante-Natal (1)

 and two Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics.
- (e) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary. See 1930 Report, pages 28 and 29.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.

I am indebted to Mr. Price (Secretary-Superintendent of the Stockport Infirmary) for the following particulars of the work carried out at that Hospital during the year 1935 :—

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY, YEAR 1935.**In-PATIENTS.**

The high daily average number of beds occupied was 127.23 as against 121.8 in the previous year. The number of patients admitted to the wards was 2,957, being 94 less than in 1934, due to the average length of stay of each patient increasing from 14.6 days to 15.71 days. Operations upon In-patients numbered 2,139.

OUT-PATIENTS.

The following statement is a summary of patients treated in the various Out-patient Departments :—

	<i>Patients.</i>			<i>Attendances.</i>	
	1935	1934		1935	1934
Casualty.....	5847	5491	..	24651	20105
Medical.....	601	545	..	3115	2197
Surgical.....	1076	1041	..	4627	3577
Aural.....	1050	1117	..	5271	4309
Ophthalmic.....	750	857	..	4698	3795
Orthopaedic and Massage....	2933	2685	..	58610	53850
(Including Fracture Clinic)					
Gynaecological.....	282	153	..	874	247
Dental.....	468	492	..	608	658
X-Ray.....	5607	4720	..	5742	5046
Ultra Violet Light.....	115	115	..	4600	4433
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	18729	17216	..	112796	98217
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

Dental Department.

Number of Patients treated.....	468
Number of Attendances of these Patients.....	608
Anaesthetics given.....	29
Teeth extracted.....	1069
In-Patients treated.....	14

Pathological Department.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

	1935
Hospital Medical Cases.....	3186
Hospital Surgical Cases.....	1481
Public Health Cases.....	2968
Private Cases.....	1201
	<hr/>
	8836
	<hr/>

RECORD OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED FROM 1924 TO 1934.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Hospital Medical Cases.....		{ 725 }	651	1008	1506
Hospital Surgical Cases.....		{	328	474	557
Public Health Cases.....		269	744	831	1308
Private Cases.....		56	72	96	237
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	35*	1090	1795	2417	3608
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(*5 weeks only)

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Hospital Medical Cases.	1713	2125	2534	2724	2930	3286
Hospital Surgical Cases	622	746	822	1152	1380	1295
Public Health Cases...	1624	1732	1252	6359	5743	3701
Private Cases.....	239	281	415	643	651	1064
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	4198	4884	5029	10878	10704	9346
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

X-Ray Department.

Number of Individual Patients dealt with—Out-Patients.....	5607
In-Patients.....	1249
	<hr/>
	6856
	<hr/>
Number of Attendances of these Patients —Out-patients.....	5742
In-patients.....	1294
	<hr/>
	7036
	<hr/>

	<i>Out- Patients.</i>	<i>In- Patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Radiographs taken.....	9508 ..	2227 ..	11735
„ Screen Examinations.....	625 ..	259 ..	884
„ Treatments applied.....	454 ..	8 ..	462
	<hr/> 10587 ..	<hr/> 2494 ..	<hr/> 13081

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

In-Patients.

A.—NUMBER OF BEDS AND IN-PATIENTS.

1. Number of available Beds.....	139
2. Average number of Patients resident daily throughout the year	127.23
3. Number of In-Patients in the Hospital at beginning of year.	121
4. Number of In-Patients admitted during the year.....	2957
5. Number of In-Patients in the Hospital at the end of the year.	122
6. Average number of days each Patient was resident.....	15.71

Out-Patients.

1. Total number of new Out-Patients.....	18729
2. Total Number of Out-Patient attendances.....	112769
3. Number of Casualty Patients included in No. 1 above.....	5847
4. Number of Casualty attendances included in No. 2 above..	24651

	<i>New Patients.</i>	<i>Attend- ances.</i>
Medical Out-Patients.....	601 ..	3115
Surgical Out-Patients.....	1076 ..	4627
Aural Out-Patients.....	1050 ..	5271
Ophthalmic Out-Patients.....	750 ..	4698
Orthopaedic Massage and Electrical Department Out-Patients.....	2933 ..	58610
Gynaecological Out-Patients.....	282 ..	874
Dental Out-Patients.....	468 ..	608
X-Ray Department Out-Patients.....	5607 ..	5742
Ultra Violet Light Department Out-Patients....	115 ..	4600
Casualty Department Out-Patients.....	5847 ..	24651
	<hr/> 18729 ..	<hr/> 112796

Operation Performed.

IN AND OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENTS.

General Surgical.....	1209
Aural.....	241
Tonsil and Adenoids.....	395
	<hr/> 636
Ophthalmic.....	45
Orthopaedic.....	115
Gynaecological.....	134
	<hr/>
Total Operations performed in Major Theatres.....	2139
Minor Operations performed in Casualty Theatre.....	998
	<hr/> 3137

Casualty Department.

Number of Casualties treated.....	5847
Number of Attendances made.....	24651
Motor Accident Cases treated.....	245
" " admitted.....	103
Casualty Department Operations.....	998

Orthopaedic, Massage and Electrical Department.

Massage and Electrical Treatments.....	48459
In-Patient Treatments.....	1151
Private Patient Treatments (Out-Patients).....	1665
Orthopaedic Clinic Attendances.....	5087
Fracture Clinic Attendances.....	3399
	<hr/>
	59761

NEW PATIENTS.

Orthopaedic Out-Patients.....	864
Fracture Clinic Out-Patients.....	431
Other Out-Patients.....	1575
Private Patients.....	63
In-Patients.....	60
	<hr/>
	2993

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENTS.

Attendances.....	4600
New Patients.....	115

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

Towards the end of 1935 and the commencement of the present year, serious consideration was given to the appropriation of Stepping Hill Hospital for Public Health Services. A special Committee, consisting of fourteen members has been appointed to investigate the possibilities of combining the Public Assistance, Health, and the Maternity & Child Welfare Committees, with a view to the better co-ordination of the Health Services of the Borough, including the School Medical Service.

Plans have been prepared and are shortly to be submitted to the Ministry of Health for a new Maternity Block of approximately 50 beds, with an Ante-natal Clinic attached. This is a step in the right direction, in view of the increasing demand for hospital treatment of maternity cases.

The X-ray Department mentioned in previous reports has now been completed, and a Radiologist appointed.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.

The area and the population served by the Institutions :—

The County Borough of Stockport.—Population (1935).....	129,080
Hyde and Cheadle Guardians Area of the Cheshire County Council— Population (Census, 1931).....	83,999
Both maintained under the Poor Law Act,	

STAFFING :—

Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer (Name and qualifications and whether resident) :—E. C. Dutton, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.B., Ch.B.(Vict.). Resides at Stepping Hill Hospital. Whole-time officer.

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>	<i>Shaw Heath Institution.</i>
Number of other Resident Medical Staff.....	Two.	Nil.
Number of Visiting Staff.....	Three.	Two (Med.Supt. & Asst. Med. Supt.).
Specialised services supplied.....	(a) Surgeon. (b) Obstetrician & Gynaecologist. (c) Anaesthetist.	Nil.
Number of (a) Trained Nurses.....	29	3
(b) Probationer Nurses.....	45	Nil.
(c) Assistant Nurses.....	..	20
(d) Male Attendants.....	1	9

Total number of beds provided in the Institutions for Sick and Maternity Cases at 31st December, 1935 :—

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>	<i>Shaw Heath Institution</i>
	<i>Sick. Maternity.</i>	<i>Mental. Chronic Sick.</i>
(a) For Men.....	194 — ..	80 112
(b) For Women.....	194 34 ..	77 90
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)	31† — ..	— 6
Total.....	453 ..	365

† Excluding cots in Maternity Wards.

I.—Table showing the classification of the accommodation for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1935.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

<i>Classification of Wards.</i>	<i>No. of Wards</i>	<i>BEDS.</i>							
		<i>MEN.</i>		<i>WOMEN.</i>		<i>CHILDREN. (under 16 yrs. of age.)</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
		<i>Pro-vided</i>	<i>Occu-pied</i>	<i>Pro-vided</i>	<i>Occu-pied</i>	<i>Pro-vided</i>	<i>Occu-pied</i>	<i>Pro-vided</i>	<i>Occu-pied</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Medical.....	12 }	108	34	117	110	..	12§	225	156
Surgical.....		54	26	50	47	..	12§	104	85
Chronic Sick.....	..	..	(Included in 1 and 2 above)				..	..	..
Children.....	1	..	..	..	..	28	28	28	28
						(Under 5 years of age)			
Tuberculosis.....	3	32	20	27	12	3	6*	62	38
Maternity.....	2	..	..	34	25	..	..	34	25
Total.....	18	194	80	228	194	31	58	453	332

§ Over 5 years of age.

*Including 3 Children in other Wards,

SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards	BEDS.							
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN. (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Total.	
		Pro- vided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Pro- vided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Pro- vided (7)	Occu- pied (8)	Pro- vided (9)	Occu- pied (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Chronic Infirm.....	2	112	85	90	80	6	..	208	165
Mental Lunacy Act, 1890.....	2	80	68	77	68	..	..	157	136
Total	4	192	153	167	148	6	..	365	301

II.—Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1935.

(A) IN-PATIENTS (Stepping Hill Hospital.)
INMATES (Shaw Heath Institution—for whole Institution).

	Stepping Hill Hospital.	Shaw Heath Institution.
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital).....	3151	964
2. Number of women confined in hospital.....	555	Nil.
3. Number of live births.....	515	Nil.
4. Number of still births.....	45	Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age).....	14	Nil.
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under five)	31	Nil.
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement.....	6	Nil.
8. Total number of deaths.....	485	30
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital).....	2592	922
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—		
(a) under four weeks.....	2272	685
(b) four weeks and under thirteen weeks....	628	111
(c) thirteen weeks or more.....	177	156
11. Number of beds occupied :—		
(a) average during the year.....	308	424
(b) highest (on date).....	348 (31/5/35)	436 (5/1/35)
(c) lowest (on date).....	260 (1/1/35)	409 (15/5/35)
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations).....	337	Nil.
13. Number of abdominal sections.....	116	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>		<i>Shaw Heath Institution.</i>
1. Out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise	Nil.	..	Nil.
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institutions.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
6. Ante-natal clinic, total number of expectant mothers seen and the total number of 513 (women seen) attendances	2444		Nil.
7. Venereal Clinic.....	Nil.	..	Nil.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.		Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease	35	5	48	2	..	..	..	..
B. Influenza.....	6	..	51	3	..	..	6	..
C. Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary.....	..	..	37	17	..	..	3	..
Non-pulmonary.....	1	3	2	1	..	..	1	..
D. Malignant disease.....	..	..	10	58	..	..	..	2
E. Rheumatism—								
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with Sub- acute rheumatism and chorea.....	23	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheu- matism” (muscular rheumatism, fibro- sitis, lumbago and sciatica).....	..	..	63	..	..	..	1	..
(3) Chronic arthritis..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..
F. Venereal disease.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
H. Puerperal fever—								
(a) Women confined in the hospital....	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
(b) Other cases.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth.....	..	..	102	4	..	..	..	..
J. Mental diseases—								
(a) Senile Dementia...	..	..	36	3	}	..	106	7
(b) Other.....	..	..	6	..		..	19	..
K. Senile decay.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Accidental injury and Violence.....	..	..	23	12	..	..	1	..
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>								
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.....	6	..	62	25	..	1	7	2
N. Disease of the Respira- tory System.....	61	20	221	110	..	..	30	1
O. Disease of the Circula- tory System.....	23	3	470	180	..	..	25	23
P. Disease of the Digestive System.....	37	6	61	5	..	..	2	..
Q. Disease of the Genito- urinary System.....	5	..	30	25	..	..	3	1

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935—*continued*

DISEASE GROUPS.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	<i>Children (under 16 years of age).</i>		<i>Men and Women.</i>		<i>Children (under 16 years of age).</i>		<i>Men and Women.</i>	
	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>
R. Disease of the Skin.....	20	..	33	1	..	..	3	..
S. Other diseases .....	..	..	..	..	58	..	656	..
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—Mothers ....	..	..	549	..	..	..	..	..
Infants.....	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	707	37	1885	448	58	1	864	29

2. (i) **Medical Services transferred under the Local Government Act, 1929.** No change.
- (ii) **Poor Law Medical Out-relief.** No change.
- (iii) **Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.** No change.
3. (i) **Midwifery and Maternity Services.** See special Section, pages 96–108.
- (ii) **Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.** See special Section, pages 32–36.
- (iii) **Health Visitors.** See special Section, pages 100–102.
- (iv) **Infant Life Protection.** See special Section, pages 101, 102.
- (v) **Orthopaedic Treatment.** See special Section, page 89.
4. **Maternity and Nursing Homes.** During the year one Nursing Home was discontinued, and there was a change of premises in connection with a Home registered previously. The number of registered Nursing Homes in the Borough at the end of the year was six.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of
the Area.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) Water.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. T. Dearden, Water Engineer, for the following information :—

The area supplied with water by the Stockport Undertaking covers 95 square miles, with an estimated population of 215,994.

The average daily consumption of water for this area during 1935 was 6,643,000 gallons.

The water was analysed at intervals and was found to be satisfactory.

The continued drought during the summer occasioned some concern, and appeals were made to consumers to use less water, but it was not found necessary to curtail supplies.

Additional pumping was done at the Wilmslow Boreholes, and water taken from the River Goyt, arrangements being made for a reduction of compensation water.

The water from the River Goyt was passed into the Lyme Park Storage Reservoirs, and upwards of six million gallons per day (according to the state of the river) can be obtained from this source.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Gardner, M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following details of work done during the year :—

Number of back passages paved and sewered : 17 (3 fur. 77 yds.).

Length of sewers laid : 9 miles, 3 fur., 194 yds.

Number of cellar areas closed and filled in for street improvements : 4.

Number of houses demolished for street improvements : 58.

Number of water-closets erected in connection with new houses and buildings : 1,363.

2. Rivers and Streams.

No change of importance to report.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

The following table is believed to be an accurate statement of the position in the Borough :—

Water Closets.....	33702
Waste water closets.....	563
Pail closets.....	111
Privy middens.....	5
Cesspools.....	6

During 1935, 20 waste water closets and 3 pail closet were converted to W.Cs. and 69 additional W.Cs. provided (as distinct from new houses provision).

Full details of this work are given in the following table :—

CONVERSIONS, ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS, &c., PROVIDED DURING 1935.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Privies converted to W.Cs.</i>	<i>Addi- tional W.Cs. provided.</i>	<i>Pail Closets converted into W.Cs.</i>	<i>Waste Water Closets converted into W.Cs.</i>	<i>Privy Middens abolished.</i>	<i>Dustbins provided where Middens. abolished.</i>	<i>Dry Ashpits abolished.</i>	<i>Dustbins provided where Dry Ashpits abolished.</i>
No. 1.....	0	6	1	0	0	0	29	90
No. 2.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
No. 3.....	0	8	0	16	0	0	5	10
No. 4.....	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 5.....	0	19	1	0	0	0	3	8
No. 6.....	0	13	1	4	0	0	1	1
Total....	0	69	3	20	0	0	39	110

92

(ii) Public Cleansing.

No change.

At the end of 1935, there were the following sanitary appliances :—

Ashbins.....	44790
Ashpits.....	132

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Allsop, Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has supplied the material for this Section of the Report.

District Sanitary Inspector's Work.**INSPECTIONS MADE AND NUISANCES FOUND :—**

Total Inspections made (all purposes).....	25559
Total individual properties inspected (all purposes).....	9280
Housing Inspections (under P.H.A.).....	2520
Total individual properties inspected.....	924
Other Inspections (under P.H.A.).....	7820
Courts and Yards.....	1553
Dry Ashpits and Dustbins.....	1475
Drainage.....	1738
Water Closets.....	2802
Water Courses.....	52
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	6622
Inspections for Infectious Disease :—	
Total Inspections and Visits.....	1569
Total houses visited.....	1179
Houses disinfected.....	1075 + 7 Out-districts
Schools, etc., disinfected.....	11
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.....	704
NUISANCES FOUND.....	1429
NUISANCES ABATED (total).....	1469

WATER CLOSETS, ETC. :—

Water Closets cleansed (by Owners).....	36
Water Closets cleansed (by Occupiers).....	8
Water Closet Pedestals, etc., renewed or repaired.....	116
Water Supply Pipes or Cisterns to Water Closets repaired....	171
Water Courses Cleansed.....	4
Dustbins renewed.....	333
Houses Cleansed, Re-papered, or Lime-washed.....	22
Overcrowding Abated.....	1
Sink Waste Pipes Renewed or Repaired.....	172
Downspouts or Eaves Gutters Renewed or Repaired.....	242
House Drains Tested.....	281
House Drains and Drains to Water Closets Reconstructed or Repaired.....	363
Gully Traps Fixed.....	121
Soilpipes and Ventilating Shafts Erected.....	94
Yards, Courts or Passages Drained or Drains Repaired.....	171
Yards, Courts or Passages Paved or Repaired.....	122
Yards, Courts or Passages Cleansed by Occupiers.....	24
Animals Improperly Kept—Removed.....	18
Accumulations Removed.....	85
Miscellaneous Nuisances.....	455

NOTICES SERVED :—

Preliminary.....	772
Statutory.....	27
January 1st, 1935. Statutory Notices outstanding	24
December 31st, 1935. ,, ,,	13

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH :—

Preliminary.....	649
Statutory.....	38

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The following statistical table is compiled from the Annual Report for the year 1935 of the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Stockport on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces :—

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i>
Factories.....	48	—	—
Workshops.....	79	1	—
Workplaces.....	85	—	—
Total.....	212	1	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were Instituted.</i>
	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</i>	
Want of Cleanliness.....	26	17	—	—
Other Nuisances.....	28	18	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Accommodation.	6	7	—	—
Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouses.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	60	42	—	—

There were no instances in which the attention of the Department was called to outworkers working in unwholesome premises during 1935.

212 visits of inspection were paid by your Inspectors to the various workplaces during the year.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' List. Section 107.						Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.			Number of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.						
	Out-workers		Out-workers						
	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men						Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men
Wearing Apparel :—									
(1) Making, etc.....	21	16	93	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.....66

(iv) Smoke Abatement.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the increasing importance of this problem, but the attitude of the public is strangely apathetic. In a town like Stockport, which has so delightful a playground in the Derbyshire hills and the Cheshire plain, the comparison between the atmosphere of town and country is so obvious that were we not lulled by familiarity to a state not exactly of contempt, but of complaisance, a great outcry would be raised with the immediate removal of all appliances, industrial or domestic, which do not consume their own smoke or are not smokeless.

As efficient a watch as possible with the staff available has been kept on factory smoke.

(v) Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

During the year the Shops Inspector paid 10,322 visits to the shops. The number of shops on the register on the 31st December, 1935, was 3,684.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. Visits 60.

BAKEHOUSES. 167 visits. There are 3 underground bakehouses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are in the Borough 20 premises in which one or other of the offensive trades is carried on, and 209 visits were made to these during the year.

FAIRS AND WAKES AND TRAVELLING VANS In connection with fairs and vans, 60 caravans used as dwelling houses were inspected.

(vi) Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

One new licence and one renewal of licence were granted during the year to seed merchants to sell poisonous substances to which Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, for use exclusively in connection with agriculture and horticulture, subject to their complying with the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Regulations made by Order in Council under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

(vii) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

280 visits of inspection were made under the above Act, advice and assistance was given to the persons concerned as to the safest means of destruction in the various cases. It is known that some hundreds of rats were destroyed.

(viii) Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Two visits were made to works where rag flock was suspected.

4. Schools.**(a) Sanitation.**

Progress has been made in improving the general sanitation of the schools. Reference to the Report on the School Medical Service will give details.

(b) Infectious Disease.

In several instances school outbreaks of infectious disease came to the notice of the Health Department, and required investigation.

SECTION D.

Housing.

SECTION D.

Housing.**REVIEW OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.**

The Slum Clearance Programme submitted in 1933 consisted of 20 Clearance Areas, 14 Improvement Areas, and 694 individually unfit houses, involving a total of 4,317 houses.

As the result of experience and the introduction of the Housing Act, 1935, whereby improvement areas were discontinued, it has been found necessary during the end of the year under review, and the commencement of the present year, to remodel the Slum Clearance Programme.

The following tabular statement indicates the position in April of the present year (1936) :—

No. of Houses in Clearance Areas (Confirmed).....	248	
No. of Houses in Clearance Areas (Confirmed April, 1936)....	110	
No. of Individually Unfit Houses dealt with.....	321	
No. of Houses scheduled but subsequently either closed or made fit.....	90	
	—	769
No. of Houses in Clearance Areas passed by the Council to be submitted to the Ministry of Health.....	108	
No. of Houses in Proposed Clearance Areas.....	1021	
No. of Proposed Individually Unfit Houses.....	52	
	—	1181
		1950

RE-HOUSING.

No. of Houses provided by the Corporation for Slum Clearance Pur- poses.	405
No. of Families re-housed in Corporation Houses (Some of the houses have been let a second time).....	408
No. of Corporation Houses unoccupied (available for re-housing)..	20
No. of Families who have found alternative accommodation else- where.....	182
No. of Families still awaiting re-housing.....	219

New Houses.

The year has seen an enormous extension of building activity and I give here particulars of the houses built, or in course of building at the end of the year.

No. of houses erected during the year ended December, 1935, by private enterprise.....	1255
No. of houses in course of erection by private enterprise, 31st December, 1935.....	856
No. of houses erected by the Corporation during the year ended December, 1935.....	270
No. of houses in course of erection by the Corporation, 31st December, 1935.....	172

Number of houses built by the Corporation and Private Enterprise during the last few years.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED.

YEAR.		<i>By Private Enterprise.</i>		<i>By Corporation.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1920 \						
1921 }	..	77	..	147	..	224
1922	..	125	..	—	..	125
1923	..	176	..	—	..	176
1924	..	241	..	—	..	241
1925	..	405	..	—	..	405
1926	..	335	..	—	..	335
1927	..	330	..	20	..	350
1928	..	333	..	54	..	387
1929	..	294	..	128	..	422
1930	..	233	..	174	..	407
1931	..	468	..	332	..	800
1932	..	471	..	106	..	577
1933	..	670	..	514	..	1184
1934	..	1514	..	51	..	1565
1935	..	1255	..	270	..	1525
	Totals	6927	..	1796	..	8723

TYPES OF HOUSES BUILT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

<i>Site</i>	<i>Flats.</i>						<i>Total.</i>
	<i>B4.</i>	<i>B3.</i>	<i>A3.</i>	<i>A2</i>	<i>A2.</i>	<i>A1.</i>	
	<i>Parlour 4 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Parlour 3 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 3 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 2 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 2 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 1 Bed- room.</i>	
Dial House.....	—	101	—	—	—	—	101
Headle Heath (No. 1)...	—	3	16	—	—	—	19
Edgeley.....	—	24	3	—	—	—	27
Headle Heath (No. 2)...	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
Didsbury Road.....	—	—	122	76	40	—	238
Criterion Street.....	—	—	118	—	—	—	118
Reddish Road.....	—	—	174	—	40	—	214
Bates Ley.....	—	—	594	—	80	—	674
Lancashire Hill.....	—	—	64	—	—	—	64
School Street.....	5	—	26	—	—	—	31
Lowett Street.....	7	—	13	—	—	—	20
Headle Heath (No. 3)...	58	—	176	—	—	36	270
	70	128	1306	96	160	36	1796

Ward Distribution of New Houses.

Number of houses erected in the various Wards of the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1935 :—

<i>Ward.</i>		<i>Private</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Enterprise.</i>	<i>Corporation.</i>	
Portwood.....	No. 1	78	.. —	78
St. Mary's.....	„ 2	—	.. —	—
Vernon.....	„ 3	227	.. —	227
Hempshaw Lane.....	„ 4	38	.. —	38
St. Thomas's.....	„ 5	3	.. —	3
Cale Green.....	„ 6	13	.. —	13
Heaviley.....	„ 7	106	.. —	106
Davenport.....	„ 8	45	.. —	45
Shaw Heath.....	„ 9	56	.. —	56
Edgeley.....	„ 10	56	.. —	56
Hollywood.....	„ 11	12	.. 270	282
Heaton Lane.....	„ 12	37	.. —	37
Heaton Norris South..	„ 13	106	.. —	106
Heaton Norris North..	„ 14	83	.. —	83
Old Road.....	„ 15	—	.. —	—
Lancashire Hill.....	„ 16	8	.. —	8
Reddish South.....	„ 17	299	.. —	299
Reddish North.....	„ 18	88	.. —	88
Total.....		1255	.. 270	1525

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

Clearance Areas.

During the year seven Clearance Areas comprising 134 houses were confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

The first two areas namely, Adlington Square North and Adlington Square South were the subject of inquiry, and inspection by a representative of the Ministry of Health on the 21st February, 1935, this only occupied a portion of two days. Only one objection relating to a building used as a furniture warehouse was lodged and the Orders were subsequently confirmed, subject to the exclusion of this building, upon an undertaking being given by the owner to execute certain repairs. The dwelling houses covered by these two Orders numbered 13.

The second list of five areas, namely :—

John Street.....	comprising 91 houses.
Banbury Street.....	„ 13 „
Park Lane (No. 1).....	„ 7 „
Park Lane (No. 2).....	„ 5 „
Tadwell's Court.....	„ 5 „

were the subject of inquiry and inspection by a representative of the Ministry of Health on the 25th, 26th and 27th September, 1935. The houses in

Banbury Street, Park Lane (No. 1) and Park Lane (No. 2) and Tadwell's Court, were confirmed in their entirety. The John Street area was the subject of many objections and occupied the major portion of the three days' inquiry, with the result that two houses were recommended for compensation under Section 64 of the Housing Act, 1935 ; one house excluded on the understanding that an undertaking be given by the owner to repair ; and one Shop excluded.

Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year Demolition Orders were made in respect of 61 dwelling houses.

In one instance an Appeal against Demolition Orders under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, served by the Corporation was made to the County Court by the owner of six dwelling houses and three basements. The Judge decided that the houses should remain on the understanding that they be re-conditioned in accordance with the specifications drawn up by him.

In addition, 80 individually unfit houses were demolished during the year, and eight closed.

Disinfestation.

In all cases of re-housing under the Slum Clearance Scheme, the bedding is subjected to steam disinfestation, and the furniture treated with Hydrogen Cyanide. This disinfestation of furniture is carried out by a private firm under contract. The furniture and bedding from 221 houses were treated by the above method during the year.

All Corporation houses which become infested with vermin are fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide. Twenty two houses were disinfested during the year.

Overcrowding.

No action has been possible during the year to abate overcrowding, apart from the slum clearance programme. Although many of the larger houses of the town are to be sold or to let owing to the movement of population to the suburbs, the acute shortage of working class dwellings continues.

Towards the end of the year and the commencement of the present year the overcrowding survey, as required by the 1935 Housing Act, was carried out.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.	Districts								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	433	80	365	357	308	263	563	..	2369
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1197	977	699	928	693	874	1334	2198	8900
2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925)	160	31	238	212	197	49	557	..	1444
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose.....	386	826	414	439	398	276	1322	2198	6259
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	2	23	39	1	..	15	299	..	379
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..	102	14	44	19	28	31	174	..	412
2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.									
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	39	22	22	21	44	3	..	..	151
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.									
A. Proceeding under Sections 17, 18 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	5	17	..	9	1	..	..	..	32
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—									
(a) By Owners.....	3	1	..	1	9	3	..	..	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	5	..	..	8	1	13	..	..	27

[illegible]

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision
of Food.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

It is of the utmost importance to secure for a community an adequate supply of pure wholesome milk, which is one of the staple articles of diet, and indispensable for invalids and young children.

Milk forms an excellent medium for the growth of organisms of all kinds, and it is liable to contamination by disease-producing germs. Milk-borne epidemics of such diseases as Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, etc., are well known. Milk is liable to contamination at all stages from the cow to the consumer, and it is necessary therefore, for scrupulous cleanliness to be exercised by all who are engaged in its production, storage, transport and distribution.

The farms and dairies in the area have been regularly inspected, and samples of milk have been examined chemically and bacteriologically at regular intervals.

A rough test of milk cleanliness is known as the sediment test, and it is of particular value in that the farmer or dairyman can be shown the actual dirt in his milk, and he will, by the evidence of his own eyes, realise that all is not well. In this test a pint of milk is placed in a special container, and then forced by pressure through a filter pad. The pad retains much of the macroscopic (as distinct from microscopic) dirt, and the farmer or milkman is then given marks according to the cleanliness of the milk—the maximum being 50.

81 sediment tests of milk have been performed during the year, and the results communicated to the farmer or dairyman concerned.

It is interesting to note that the tradesmen who have had tests performed, have frequently asked for a repetition of the test, as they had, in the meantime, been vigorously trying to improve their methods. The second test, as a rule, was distinctly better than the first.

Results of Milk Sediment Tests.

<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Number of Samples.</i>		<i>Per cent. of Samples.</i>
50	..	4	..	4.938
45	..	7	..	8.642
40	..	16	..	19.753
35	..	8	..	9.876
30	..	11	..	13.580
25	..	3	..	3.704
20	..	6	..	7.408
15	..	3	..	3.704
10	..	10	..	12.346
0	..	13	..	16.049
		—		—
		Total 81		Total 100.000
		—		—

A more accurate examination of milk for cleanliness is the bacteriological test for the presence of *Bacillus Coli* (the dung organism), and for the number of organisms present in one cubic centimetre.

162 such tests have been carried out during the year, and the results have been very varied, from 100% of marks to 0%. In all cases the producer or purveyor is notified of the result with either compliments or warning. Re-examination is carried out in cases where warning letters have been sent.

Milk and Tuberculosis.

There is hardly a more important Public Health problem than that of milk infected with Tuberculosis. It is considered by many eminent Medical Authorities that 50 per cent. of child tuberculosis (other than lung tuberculosis) is due to the bovine tubercle bacillus.

139 samples of milk were examined during the year for this infection, and in 11 instances the tubercle bacillus was found. The percentage of positive results was 7.9 per cent.

These cases were followed up, and the affected cows destroyed. But this procedure is lengthy; it takes up to six weeks after the sample is taken to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli, and during all this time the cow is giving infected milk. Steps are taken by the Department to render this milk safe by pasteurisation until the affected cow, or cows, are ascertained and destroyed.

Inspections of Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds.

There are in the Borough 41 cowsheds, and 129 dairies and milkshops, in addition 144 persons deliver milk in Stockport.

316 visits of inspection have been made to these premises during the year, and as a result of these inspections many alterations and repairs have been effected.

Towards the end of the year a part-time Veterinary Surgeon was appointed, and routine inspection of cows is now carried out under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year the method of meat inspection, outlined in the report for 1932, was continued, so that each District Inspector was responsible for the work of meat inspection in his district.

During the year 2,567 visits of inspections to slaughter-houses were made as compared with 2,260 in 1933, 1,681 in 1932, and 588 in 1931.

The following is a summary of the unsound meat and other foods dealt with, and subsequently destroyed :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bovine Tuberculosis.....	18	0	0	1
Pig Tuberculosis.....	3	0	3	16
Other Diseases.....	3	0	0	15
Total.....	24	1	0	4

Whole Carcases : Bovine, 42 ; Pigs, 14 ; Sheep, 5.

1052 tins of meat, fish and fruit unsound.

Fish, one box unsound.

The unsound meat is sent to the Knacker's Yard, where it is rendered down to chicken meal, fertiliser, etc.

Numerous inspections of food shops, and especially the Market, have been paid, chiefly on Fridays and Saturdays.

(C) ADULTERATION.

400 samples of various foodstuffs, of which 88 were milk samples, were taken during the year, and of these 21, including 7 milks, were found to be adulterated, or did not comply with the requirements of the Act. The detailed analyses of the samples, with the action taken, will be found in the following tables :—

Analysis of Food and Drugs.

<i>Articles Analysed.</i>	<i>Number Analysed.</i>	<i>Result of Analyses.</i>		<i>Extent of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
		<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>		
Milk	88	81	7	2 Samples. 8% deficient in fat 1 Sample. 2% do. 1 do. 3% added water 1 do. 3½% do. 1 do. 6% do. and deficient in fat 1 do. 6% added water	Informal. ,, ,, ,, Prosecution (Jan., 1936). Informal.
Whisky	3	2	1	36.5° under proof	,,
Rum	1	1	—		
Arrowroot	5	5	—		
Butter	47	47	—		
Camphorated Oil...	12	11	1	1% excess Camphor	Informal
Cheshire Cheese...	41	41	—		
Cinnamon	6	6	—		
Coffee	21	21	—		
Cream	1	1	—		
Dried Mint	1	1	—		
Ground Almonds...	5	5	—		
Ground Rice	12	12	—		
Lard	38	38	—		
Malt Vinegar	2	2	—		
Margarine	25	20	5	Improperly labelled	Informal
Pepper	31	31	—		
Condensed Milk...	2	2	—		
Cream Cheese	1	—	1	From Skimmed Milk	Informal
Cocoa	3	3	—		
Ground Rice	4	4	—		
Olive Oil	2	2	—		
Potted Meat	8	8	—		
Sausages	15	11	4	4 Samples contained Sul- phur Dioxide. No Notice displayed	Informal
Mixed Spice	1	1	—		
Borax	1	1	—		
Cream of Tartar...	2	2	—		
Flowers of Sulphur..	2	2	—		
Glycerine	13	11	2	1 Sample. 3% excess water 1 Sample. 8% excess water	Informal
Glacé Cherries	1	1	—		
Indian Brandie	1	1	—		
Lemon Cheese	1	1	—		
Liquorice Powder ..	2	2	—		
Tea	1	1	—		
Tinned Peas	1	1	—		
Totals	400	379	21		

The following tables show the percentage of adulteration compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1922	..	361	..	26	7.2
1923	..	326	..	12	3.68
1924	..	360	..	19	5.28
1925	..	360	..	17	4.72
1926	..	361	..	11	3.05
1927	..	360	..	9	2.5
1928	..	360	..	16	4.4
1929	..	239	..	7	2.93
1930	..	338	..	2	0.59
1931	..	344	..	4	1.16
1932	..	326	..	10	3.067
1933	..	347	..	15	4.32
1934	..	385	..	25	6.49
1935	..	400	..	21	5.25

Analysis of *milk samples* compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1923	..	187	..	7	3.74
1924	..	243	..	13	5.35
1925	..	211	..	10	4.74
1926	..	226	..	8	3.54
1927	..	225	..	7	3.11
1928	..	276	..	13	4.7
1929	..	212	..	6	2.83
1930	..	228	..	1	0.44
1931	..	228	..	2	0.87
1932	..	234	..	5	2.14
1933	..	116	..	3	2.59
1934	..	136	..	8	5.88
1935	..	88	..	7	7.95

(D) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical Analysis of samples of food-stuffs taken by your Inspectors was carried out by Mr. T. R. Hodgson as Public Analyst. The bacteriological examination is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

(E) NUTRITION.

The five Empire Marketing Board frames, which became the property of the Corporation in 1934, have been used for posters illustrating various health matters, including nutrition. The classes in Mothercraft and Hygiene in the schools have been continued.

Legal Proceedings during the Year 1935.

OFFENCE.	RESULT.	FINE.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. MILK. } 6% Added Water } 10% Deficient in Fat }	Convicted.	£2 and Analyst's fees.
For an offence against "The Stockport Butcher's Half Holi- day and Closing Order, 1921."	Convicted.	10/-.
For an offence against the "Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928."	Convicted.	10/-

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

During the year 30 visits of inspection were made, and it was not found necessary to serve any notices as to cleansing of premises, etc.

SECTION F.

Infectious Diseases and
Hospitals.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

The total number of cases of infectious disease, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during 1935 was 1226, as compared with 740 in 1934, and 813 in 1933.

Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Smallpox.

No case occurred.

Public Vaccination.

The following are the Public Vaccinators for the Borough :—

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|--|
| (1) Dr. E. C. Dutton | .. | For Shaw Heath Institution, Cottage Homes
and Stepping Hill Hospital. |
| (2) Dr. R. M. Wilson | .. | „ No. 1 District. |
| (3) Dr. F. Chadwick | .. | „ No. 2 District. |
| (4) Dr. J. W. Brooks | .. | „ No. 3 District. |
| (5) Dr. R. Nightingale | .. | „ No. 4 District. |

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations carried out by the Public Vaccinators during the period 1st October, 1934, to 30th September, 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1935.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	At Ages—Years.												Cases admitted to Fever Hospital.	Cases treated in Sanatoria, etc.	Total Deaths.	Deaths at age periods.											
		—1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & upw'ds.				1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & upw'ds.
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	883	3	14	26	40	56	425	223	36	49	6	5	..	*517	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.....	162	2	5	6	10	10	63	29	13	18	3	1	2	†160	..	9	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	§2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	40	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	21	11	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	
Pneumonia :																												
Acute Primary.....	76	1	..	..	2	2	1	6	4	18	12	22	8	..	25	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	12	4
Acute Influenzal.....	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	5	7	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Malaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...	1226	17	19	33	52	68	491	258	56	118	33	57	24	680	64	43	1	2	1	2	..	3	1	..	3	6	16	8

* Including 12 Cases treated at Hyde Hospital.
† Including 4 Cases treated at Hyde Hospital.
‡ Case treated at Manchester Babies' Hospital.
§ Monsall.

RETURN showing the Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the Year ended 30th September, 1935.

Name of the Poor Law Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons :—			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations, <i>i.e.</i> , successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.	OBSERVATIONS
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.		
Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes.....	Dr. E. C. Dutton.....	..	.. 1	.. 1	..	
Stepping Hill Hospital.....	Dr. E. C. Dutton.....	..	..	43	..	
No. 1 District.....	Dr. R. M. Wilson.....	43	.. 8	180	5	
No. 2 District.....	Dr. F. Chadwick.....	172	..	88	..	
No. 3 District.....	Dr. J. W. Brooks.....	88	..	32	..	
No 4 District.....	Dr. R. Nightingale.....	32	..			
	Totals.....	335	9	344	5	

Vaccination Officers :

- Stockport First District

Stockport Second District

Stockport Third District

Heaton Norris District
- .. Miss M. E. THOMPSON, 240, Wellington Road South, Stockport.

.. J. T. LOMAS, Esq., 78, Churchgate, Stockport.

.. S. R. BROOME, Esq., 212, Manchester Road, Stockport.

.. W. C. TUNSTALL, Esq., 33, School Lane, Heaton Norris, Stockport.

The work undertaken by the Vaccination Officers is summarised in the following table :—

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1934, inclusive.

Districts.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1934	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1936, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :						Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1936, remained un-entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1936, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1935.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1935.
		Col I.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col V. Died Unvaccinated.	8 Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly appraised	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached, & Cases not having been found.				
			Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.						Had Small-Pox.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. STOCKPORT (FIRST) ..	991	234	..	..	533	41	2	81	58	42	230	582
2. " (SECOND)	448	87	..	..	277	11	5	7	9	52	80	250
3. " (THIRD) ..	299	100	..	..	178	13	2	3	2	1	170	151
4. HEATON NORRIS	111	52	1	..	46	5	3	2	2	..	76	67	
Total.....	1849	473	1	..	1034	70	12	93	71	95	556	1050	

Number of Children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made, 2.
Total number of Certificates for year 1935 sent to other Vaccination Officers, 131.

The seasonal prevalence of these various diseases is indicated in the following table which shews the notifications received in the various months of the year 1935 :—

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox.....	37	55	53	80	118	101	96	35	71	112	73	52	883
Scarlet Fever.....	24	18	16	15	7	..	15	10	18	7	20	12	162
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Typhoid Fever.....	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	9
Puerperal Fever.....	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	2	2	1	18
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	5	3	2	2	4	2	1	6	2	2	5	6	40
Erysipelas.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary.....	18	4	8	11	19	8	10	8	8	9	13	9	125
Other Forms.....	5	1	4	7	1	2	5	5	4	8	3	2	47
Malaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia.....	5	8	8	11	10	7	3	4	4	4	4	8	76
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	..	2	2	10	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	2	22
Totals.....	98	97	97	141	161	124	135	70	110	149	122	94	1398

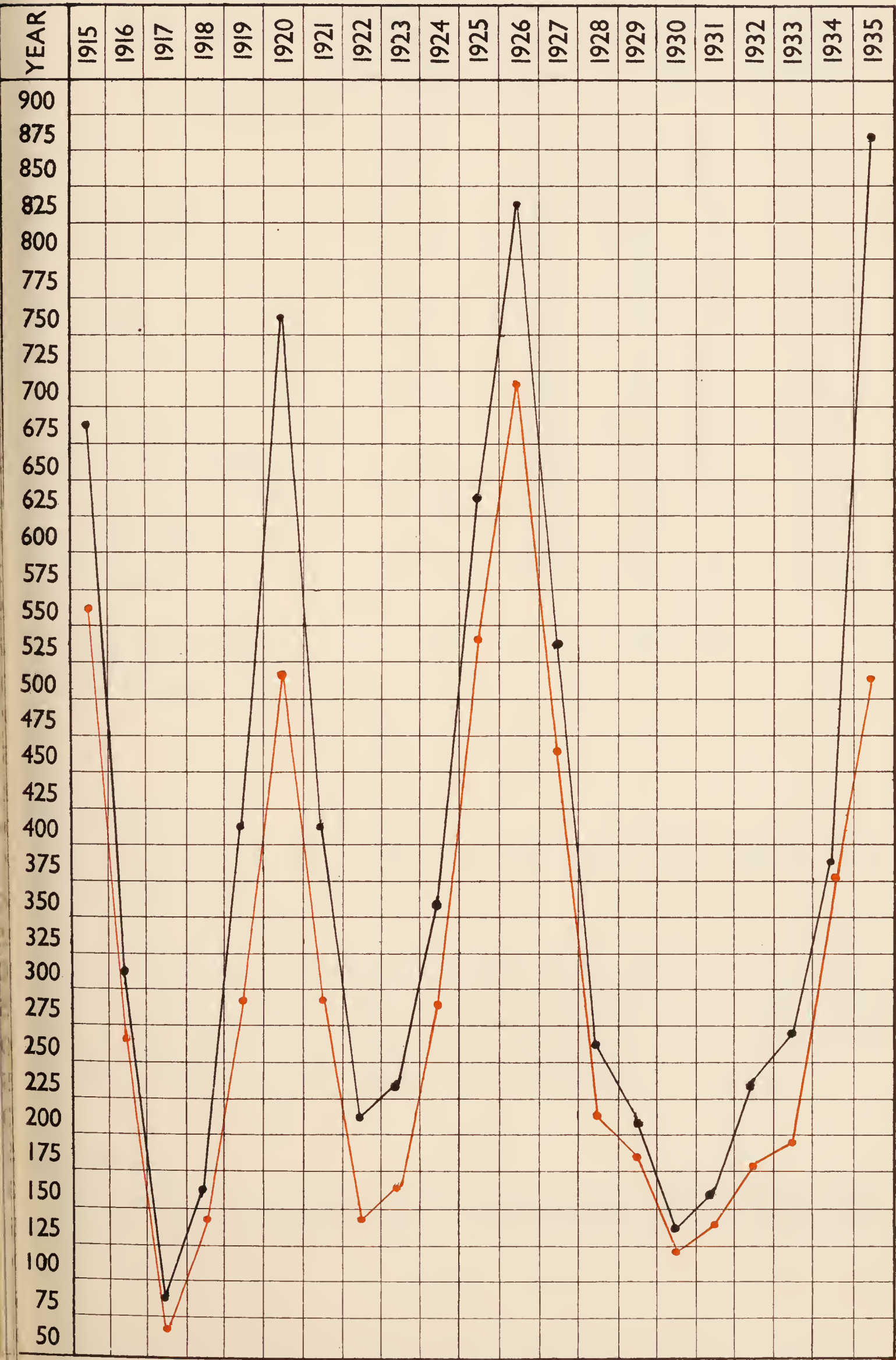
CASES TREATED FROM 1916 TO 1935 INCLUSIVE, IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever....	355	92	146	314	597	365	184	187	338	611	808	602	283	209	150	141	191	193	276	517
Enteric Fever....	15	24	17	11	3	2	5	1	4	1	2	5	6	1	3	3	3	0	3	2
Diphtheria.....	55	26	69	73	167	145	112	99	55	86	92	112	193	255	236	177	352	264	182	160
Other Diseases...	7	13	2	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	30	14	10	6	4	7	16	7	4	6
Totals.....	432	155	234	401	767	512	304	287	399	698	932	739	503	472	393	328	562	464	465	685

Chart showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever for the past 21 years.

No. of cases notified in black.

No. of cases removed to Hospital in red.



<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year 1935</i>	<i>Estimated Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Isolation Hospital.</i>		<i>Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of the Population</i>
Portwood.....	38	7126	(31)	82	5.33
St. Mary's.....	72	8680	(51)	71	8.29
Vernon.....	36	4752	(18)	50	7.58
Hempshaw Lane.....	43	7267	(31)	72	5.92
St. Thomas's.....	73	8450	(50)	69	8.64
Cale Green.....	43	8364	(28)	65	5.14
Heaviley.....	31	7740	(9)	29	4.01
Davenport.....	38	6357	(22)	58	5.98
Shaw Heath.....	43	7609	(19)	44	5.65
Edgeley.....	51	9518	(19)	37	5.36
Hollywood.....	65	7500	(28)	43	8.67
Heaton Lane.....	71	6176	(47)	66	11.50
Heaton Norris South.....	58	5005	(31)	53	11.59
Heaton Norris North.....	11	6329	(6)	55	1.74
Old Road.....	39	7185	(26)	67	5.43
Lancashire Hill.....	55	9040	(40)	73	6.08
Reddish South.....	43	5900	(24)	56	7.29
Reddish North.....	65	7602	(29)	45	8.55
Stockport Infirmary....	6	..	(6)	100	..
Stepping Hill Hospital..	2	..	(2)	100	..
Barnes Home.....	..	..	..	..	..

Scarlet Fever.

883 cases were notified in 1935, as compared with 386 in 1934. This is the largest number ever notified. One death occurred, compared with two in 1934.

Following on the policy outlined in the Report for 1932, page 82, only those cases have been admitted to Hospital which could not be efficiently isolated at home. During 1935, 517 cases were admitted to Hospital, that is 58.6 per cent. of those notified, compared with 71.5 per cent, in 1934, 70.9 per cent. in 1933, and 76 per cent. in 1932. No additional spread of the disease whatever could be traced to this policy.

Diphtheria.

162 cases were notified in 1935, as compared with 192 in 1934, with 9 deaths and a case mortality of 5.5 per cent., compared with 2.1 in 1934.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in Stockport, together with the death rate, for the last ten years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Case Mortality Rate (deaths per 100 cases).</i>	<i>Death Rate (Stockport). per 1,000 population</i>	<i>Death Rate (England and Wales). per 1,000 population</i>
1926	104	7	6.7	0.06	0.077
1927	109	6	5.5	0.05	0.070
1928	189	5	2.6	0.04	0.081
1929	250	6	2.4	0.05	0.087
1930	234	12	5.1	0.09	0.088
1931	185	15	8.1	0.12	0.067
1932	331	22	7.9	0.17	0.060
1933	269	18	6.7	0.14	0.060
1934	192	4	2.1	0.03	0.100
1935	162	9	5.5	0.07	0.080

Prevention of Diphtheria.

The ease of preventing children getting this disease by means of three harmless injections is discussed in detail in the Report for 1933, pages 84 and 85.

The following tabular statement shows the number of children schick tested and immunised during 1935 :—

	<i>Number of Children Anterior Schick Tested</i>		<i>Number of Children Immunised.</i>	<i>Number of Children Posterior Schick Tested.</i>	
	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>
Isolation Hospital...	89	20	62	23	—
Welfare Centres.....	—	1	182	168	4
Stockport Infirmary.	3	7	—	—	—
Barnes Home Industrial School.....	123	60	60	—	—
Offerton Industrial School.....	87	45	42	—	—
Heaton Moor College.....	—	—	5	5	—
General Practitioners	6	15	114	43	2
Totals.....	308	148	465	239	6

It will be observed that 465 children were immunised, and during the same period 1689 were born. It is desirable that at least 50 per cent. of the population at risk, that is of the children born each year, should be immunised each year, so that infection, when it comes, may fall on barren ground, and therefore may lose its power of re-infection. We should aim at immunising each year, at least, 800 to 900 children.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year 1935.</i>	<i>Estimated Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Incidence of Diphtheria per 1,000 of the Population</i>
Portwood.....	15	7126	(15) 100	2.10
St. Mary's.....	6	8680	(6) 100	0.69
Vernon.....	17	4752	(17) 100	3.58
Hempshaw Lane.....	8	7267	(8) 100	1.10
St. Thomas's.....	8	8450	(8) 100	0.95
Cale Green.....	17	8364	(17) 100	2.03
Heaviley.....	9	7740	(8) 89	1.16
Davenport.....	19	6357	(18) 95	2.99
Shaw Heath.....	5	7609	(5) 100	0.66
Edgeley.....	5	9518	(5) 100	0.53
Hollywood.....	4	7500	(4) 100	0.53
Heaton Lane.....	2	6176	(2) 100	0.32
Heaton Norris South.....	3	5005	(3) 100	0.60
Heaton Norris North.....	5	6329	(5) 100	0.79
Old Road.....	6	7185	(6) 100	0.84
Lancashire Hill.....	6	9040	(6) 100	0.66
Reddish South.....	7	5900	(7) 100	1.19
Reddish North.....	6	7602	(6) 100	0.79
Stockport Infirmary.....	2	..	(2) 100	..
Stepping Hill Hospital...	8	..	(8) 100	..
Barnes Home.....	4	..	(4) 100	..

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

During the year, 18 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 9 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received. Full details of these cases are given in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, (see page 99).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ten cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 15 cases in 1934.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Particulars of the occurrence of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and of Pemphigus Neonatorum are given in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare (see page 100).

Erysipelas.

Forty cases were notified during the year as compared with 31 in 1934. Of these cases 12 received institutional treatment, and there were five fatal cases.

Pneumonia.

Two forms of Pneumonia are compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health :—

- (1) Acute Primary Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1935—76. (52 in 1934).
- (2) Acute Influenzal Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1935—22. (22 in 1934).

Of these cases, 24 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 4 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia proved fatal. (14 and 7 respectively in 1934).

Malaria and Dysentery.

No case of Malaria or Dysentery was notified during 1935.

Tuberculosis. (*See special section*).

During 1935, 125 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified ; of these 70 were males and 55 females.

Forty-seven cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the same period, 17 males and 30 females.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases of this disease were notified as compared with none in 1934.

During the year three deaths were registered from Post Encephalitis Lethargica (cases notified in previous years).

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case of this disease was notified during 1935, which recovered after treatment at the Isolation Hospital.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There was one case of this disease notified during 1935.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases are not notifiable in the strict sense of the word, but the Health Department is informed of cases occurring in the schools, and in this way during 1935, 10 cases of Measles and 95 of Whooping Cough were so notified.

No deaths occurred from Whooping Cough, and none from Measles among school children, but one death occurred from Measles and five from Whooping Cough in children of less than school age.

It is exceedingly important to protect children from these diseases until they are at least five years old ; their chance of escaping a serious illness is so much increased as they grow older.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The routine Bacteriological work is carried out at the Stockport Infirmary Pathological Department, under arrangements made by young Health Committee with the Infirmary Board, and at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

The results of the examinations carried out at the Stockport Infirmary during the year were as follows :—

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Diphtheria.....	326	..	2727
Typhoid.....	—	..	2
Other Bacteriological Examinations :			
Swabs.....	13	..	110
Fermentation Tests.....	—	..	2
Faeces	—	..	3
C. S. Fluid.....	2	..	6
Blood.....	—	..	5
Miscellaneous	3	..	21

During the year the following specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester :—

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Swabs (Diphtheria).....	27	..	213
Diphtheria Virulence Tests.....	—	..	21
Typhoid.....	—	..	—
Bovine Tuberculosis in Milk.....	13	..	139
Tuberculosis (Inoculation).....	—	..	9
Sputa (T.B.).....	—	..	1
Water (Bacteriological and Chemical)....	—	..	3
Jaundice.....	—	..	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid (Various).....	—	..	4
Milk (Bacterial Count and Coli).....	—	..	156
Totals.....	40	..	557

The examination of sputa in suspected cases of phthisis is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Great Egerton Street, 361 examinations being carried out there during 1935, of which 125 were positive and 236 negative.

Particulars of the examination of Pathological Material in connection with Venereal Disease, which is mainly carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, are given on page 92.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease is carried out by the Staff of your Health Department.

Infected materials, bedding, etc., are removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

During the year 27,611 articles were thus disinfected.

See Report for 1930 for details of arrangements under this heading.

Modern ideas on disinfection are crystallizing more and more to the view that disinfection is of doubtful value, particularly after Scarlet Fever. Evidence is accumulating that the ordinary type of infectious disease is spread practically entirely by the spray of mucus and saliva from the nose and throat of the sufferer, and not to any great extent by "fomites," i.e., clothes, etc., with which the patient has been in contact. Of course, the above statement is only meant to be a generalisation, as there is no doubt that in certain diseases, for example Typhoid Fever, very careful disinfection is absolutely necessary. But it is probable that a good deal of the work that is done for disinfection for and after a case of Scarlet Fever will shortly be dispensed with.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital at Dialstone Lane, namely 78 beds, is based on the allowance of 2,000 cubic feet per bed. It is found that at least this space must be allotted if secondary infections and cross infections are to be prevented. Most diseases are spread by spray or droplet infection, and the nearer the next patient is to the "infecting" patient the more risk there is of an infection ensuing. This space also allows the beds to be kept eight feet apart, a distance that has been found by practice to minimise the risk of spread of infection.

The usual allowance for an urban population has for a long time been one bed per 1,000 population. Modern ideas are tending to the increase of this allowance up to two beds per 1,000.

The 78 beds therefore available at Dialstone Lane are much below the ordinary accepted allowance, and with a population of 130,000, Stockport should have at least 130 beds.

Consideration has been given to this matter, and it has been decided to provide a second cubicle block with twenty-four beds. The cost of such a block would be about £9,000.

A peculiar difficulty at Dialstone Lane Hospital is that accommodation for nursing and domestic staff is taxed to its utmost, and will have to be increased, as more beds are provided. This can be done by an addition to the existing buildings without much difficulty.

The additional accommodation will much facilitate the running of the Hospital, will enable more cases of measles and whooping cough to be admitted, and will much improve the amenities provided for the nursing and domestic staff.

I wish to thank the Matron, Miss Cranmore, and her staff, for the very excellent work done by them, often under rather trying circumstances, during the year. The Hospital has run smoothly and efficiently; the patients, the vast majority children, have been uniformly happy and contented; and the good name that the Hospital undoubtedly has in the district, and outside, is largely due to the keen interest and enthusiasm of the staff.

I feel also that a word of sincere praise is due to the work of the Hospital Committee and its Chairman. The interests of the patients have been paramount with them, no expense for the better treatment of the patients has been spared, and on all occasions the Committee has had the best interests of the Hospital very really at heart.

WORK OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1935.

BY W. E. ORCHARD, M.D., D.P.H.

As in previous years the Isolation Hospital has been used largely for the reception of patients suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. The large number of cases of the latter disease occurring in the Borough during the year under review has not enabled the now-accepted policy of home isolation for milder cases to be pursued very scrupulously, the admissions being 505 as compared with 259 for 1934. Such a policy, where practicable, not only does not appear to increase the secondary case rate, but has a two-fold advantage; firstly, in allowing greater spacing of the beds occupied by the severer cases admitted to hospital, with consequent diminution of the risks of cross infection; and secondly, in leaving free a relatively larger number of beds for cases of severe measles and whooping cough, the fatalities among which, and particularly, the ensuing complications which lead to pulmonary disease in later childhood and adolescence, are a much more adverse factor to the public health than even the sequelae of Scarlet Fever.

By contrast, fewer Diphtheria cases were admitted and the number of Diphtheria Carriers needing segregation was also less. In addition, fewer toxic cases of the disease were encountered.

The accompanying table sets forth the statistics of the work of the Hospital, and the results of treatment during 1935 :—

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, CHERRY TREE LANE, STOCKPORT.

<i>Name of Disease.</i>	<i>In Hospital 1st Jan., 1935.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Recovered and Discharged</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital 31st, Dec. 1935.</i>
Scarlet Fever...	29	505	506	2	26
Typhoid Fever.	1	1	1	..	..
Diphtheria.....	27	156	152	8	23
Other Causes...	..	6	3	3	..
Totals.....	57	668	662	13	49

DIPHTHERIA.

156 cases were admitted to the Diphtheria Ward during 1935, and there were 27 cases remaining in Hospital on January 1st, 1935, who had been admitted in 1934: a gross total of 183 patients under treatment during the year.

There were 8 deaths among cases of Diphtheria, giving a case mortality of 5.13 per cent., as compared with the case mortality of 1.75 per cent. for 1934. The number of cases requiring tracheotomy was 5, of which 3 subsequently died.

Generally speaking, the type of the disease was not severe. No bacteriological classification of the type was carried out.

According to the clinical classification of the disease recommended in the London County Council Report on Diphtheria, the various types occurred as follows :—

(1) Nasal.....	4
(2) Laryngeal.....	10
(3) Faucial.....	63
(4) Nasopharyngeal.....	10
(5) Non-Respiratory (Ear).....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 88 <hr/>

In addition, 37 carriers were sent to hospital for treatment. These were : Throat 26, Nose 11 (Total 37).

The average duration of stay in Hospital of all cases treated was 49 days. The policy of removal of foci of aural sepsis by dental treatment and removal of adenoids and tonsils when necessary was continued. In this connection Mr. Neville Young (Aural Surgeon) has rendered valuable assistance.

The complications were as follows :—

(1) Cardiac.....	3
(2) Otorrhoea.....	6
(3) Paralysis.....	(a) Palatal.. 7
	(b) Peripheral.2.... 9
(4) Coincident Sepsis (Whitlow).....	1

Concurrent Infectious Disease occurred in 9 cases, viz. :—

Chicken Pox.....	3
Scarlet Fever.....	5
Erythema of doubtful classification.....	1

Scarlet Fever.

The type of disease was not severe, and the number of deaths was 2, giving a case mortality rate of .4 per cent. (the cause of death in one case was not directly attributable to the disease).

On admission cases were given anti-scarlatinal serum when the diagnosis was confirmed, but certain cases admitted late in the disease and in whom the constitutional symptoms were not severe, did not receive serum.

A preliminary Schick Test was done on all cases admitted, and those found susceptible (and in whose case parental permission had been obtained) were immunised against Diphtheria. The number of children immunised in this way was 62, and it is gratifying to record that more and more parents are availing themselves of the simple and painless prophylaxis offered.

The average duration of stay was 28 days. This includes the complicated cases as well as uncomplicated.

Since it is impossible to forecast the effect upon the patient of what might be assumed to be a mild or severe case, the policy of fixing a time limit of stay in bed was adopted. After the 21st day the tendency to develop complications is negligible and so this day was fixed as the upper time limit. Discharge from hospital then varies with the patients' recovery of his normal state, and on the average worked out as above.

Complications.

(1) Otitis Media (a) Chronic recurrent.....	13
(b) Acute.....	30
(2) Relapsed Scarlet Fever.....	3
(3) Cardiac.....(a) On admission.....	2
(b) While in hospital.....	6
	— 8
(4) Albuminuria.....	9
(5) Appendicitis.....	2
(6) Minor Sepsis.....	11

Four cases were found to be Diphtheria Carriers.

Coincident infection disease were :—

Chicken pox.....	5
Erysipelas.....	2
Pertussis.....	1

SECTION G.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1935.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	48	33	2	6	8	10	4	7	56	43	6	13	118
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	2	8	37
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	60	54	53	202
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	1	7
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	78	44	52	216
C. --Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered.....	3	5	1	..	2	3	8	4	5	8	9	4	26
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	147	98	109	438
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	263	207	44	44	42	59	78	84	305	266	122	128	821
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	27	31	27	110

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st..... 910
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years..... 21
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"..... 36
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)..... 83
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)..... 4090
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December..... 108
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal..... 78
 - (b) Other..... 253
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)..... 168
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes..... 2614
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined..... *361
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work... 279
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above..... Nil
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.. 230

* Including all cases.

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council :—One.

Provided by Voluntary Bodies :—Nil.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>For Pulmonary Cases.</i>		<i>For Non-Pulmonary Cases.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children under 15.</i>	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children under 15.</i>	
Whitehill Hospital.....	26	..	..	..	26
Poor Law Institution :—					
Stepping Hill Hospital.....	59	3	..	..	62

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		<i>In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.</i>	<i>Admitted during the year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in the Institu- tions.</i>	<i>In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.</i>
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	2	4	5	1	..
	Adult females	..	4	3	..	1
	Children	..	3	1	1	1
	Total	2	11	9	2	2
Number of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult males	25	55	48	4	28
	Adult females	17	45	37	8	17
	Children	3	7	5	1	4
	Total	45	107	90	13	49
Number of patients suffering from Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult males	2	5	5	..	2
	Adult females	2	7	6	1	2
	Children	8	3	2	1	8
	Total	12	15	13	2	12
Grand Total.....		59	133	112	17	63

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		<i>In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.</i>	<i>Admitted during the year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in the Institu- tions.</i>	<i>In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.</i>
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	11	44	27	11	17
	Adult females	12	16	10	6	12
	Children	2	1	..	..	3
	Total	25	61	37	17	32
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	2	4	2	1	3
	Adult females	..	..	..	..	.
	Children	2	5	1	3	3
	Total	4	9	3	4	6
Grand Total.....		29	70	40	21	38

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
		Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Total			
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Class T B minus	Quiescent.....	7	4	.	4	3	1	5	3	1	1	.	2	17	10	4	31
	Not quiescent.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Class T.B Plus Group 1	Quiescent.....	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3
	Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class T.B. Plus Group 2	Quiescent.....	1	2	1	3	3	.	5	4	.	1	2	.	10	11	1	22
	Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Class T.B Plus Group 3	Quiescent.....	1	4	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	7	.	11
	Not quiescent.....	4	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	9	2	.	11
	Died in Institution	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	5	1	8
TOTALS (pulmonary).....		17	13	1	14	12	1	14	10	1	4	2	3	49	37	6	92
Bones & Joints	Quiescent.....	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	3	2	7
	Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Abdominal	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2
Other Organs	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
TOTALS (non-pulmonary).....		.	1	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	5	3	10

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1935, to the 31st December, 1935, in the County Borough of Stockport.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations
	No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.												
	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total all ages	
Pulmonary Males	.	1	6	2	3	4	11	14	16	8	5	70	78
„ Females.	.	.	4	5	6	7	15	12	3	2	1	55	59
Non-Pulmonary Males.	.	2	3	1	2	2	2	.	2	2	1	17	17
„ Females.	.	6	4	4	2	2	7	1	2	2	.	30	30

Part II.—Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Males.....	3	3	3	4	7	1	..	21
„ Females...	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	9
Non-pulmonary Males.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ Females.	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	6

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below :—

<i>Source of Information.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary</i>
Deaths Return—		
from local Registrars.....	6	3
transferable deaths from Registrar-General.....	—	—
Posthumous notifications.....	—	1
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths).....	24	4
Other Sources if any (specify).....	—	—

Part III.—Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1935, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health....	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-pulmonary</i>			<i>Total Cases</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	421	326	747	215	230	445	1192
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification.	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
2. Recovery from the disease .	6	7	13	6	13	19	32
3. Deaths	44	28	72	7	9	16	88

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and their classification at that time.

[illegible]

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]

SECTION G.

Tuberculosis.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

172 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with 146 in the previous year.

Of the 172 cases thus notified 125 were cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 47 were cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In addition to the above, there were 9 cases of Tuberculosis which ended fatally, which had not been notified in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. The ratio of deaths of non-notified cases to total deaths from Tuberculosis was one in nine. In these non-notified cases the attention of the Medical Practitioner in attendance was drawn to the fact that the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations had not been complied with.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year was 80 as compared with 76 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 0.61 per thousand of the population.

In the following table of New Cases and Mortality during 1935 all primary notifications are included together with other new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE-PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				TOTAL DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5.....	1	—	3	7	—	—	1	3
5-10.....	6	5	3	5	—	—	1	—
10-15.....	2	5	2	4	—	—	—	—
15-20.....	6	8	2	2	2	3	—	1
20-25.....	7	8	2	2	5	3	—	—
25-35.....	14	17	2	9	6	6	1	1
35-45.....	18	13	—	1	9	7	1	—
45-55.....	23	4	2	2	7	4	—	—
55-65.....	9	3	2	3	4	4	2	2
65 and upwards..	5	1	1	1	6	—	—	1
Totals.....	91	64	19	36	39	27	6	8

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the 125 cases notified, 63 occurred between the ages of 20 and 45 years, 35 were over 45 years of age, 9 were between the ages of 15 and 20, and 18 cases were under 15 years of age. There were 66 deaths during the year from Tuberculosis of the Lungs as compared with 64 in 1934, 95 in 1933, 101 in 1932, 105 in 1931 and 76 in 1930. Of these 66 fatal cases, 39 were males and 27 females. The death-rate was 0.51 per 1,000 of the population; the rate for 1934 was 0.50.

The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1935 was 66. Of these deaths, 32 occurred at home, and 34 in Institutions of various kinds. 48 of the fatal cases were on the Dispensary Register.

The time which elapsed between the date of notification and the date of death is shewn in the following table :—

	<i>Cases on Dispensary Register.</i>	<i>Cases not on Dispensary Register.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Death within 1 week of notification ...	..	6	6
„ 1 month „	2	1	3
„ 3 months „	4	4	8
„ 6 „ „	12	1	13
„ 12 „ „	2	..	2
Death over 1 year after notification....	28	..	28
Death Returns.....	..	6	6
	—	—	—
	48	18	66
	—	—	—

From the foregoing table it will be noted that 17 patients, or 25.76 per cent., died within 3 months of notification, as compared with 21, or 32.81 per cent., in 1934.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

47 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 17 in males and 30 in females.

The number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was 14 as compared with 12 in 1934. The death-rate was therefore .11 per 1,000 of the population in 1935, .09 in 1934, .10 in 1933, .15 in 1932, .10 in 1931, .11 in 1930, .13 in 1929, .14 in 1928, and .22 in 1927.

5 of the fatal cases were amongst children under 15 years of age

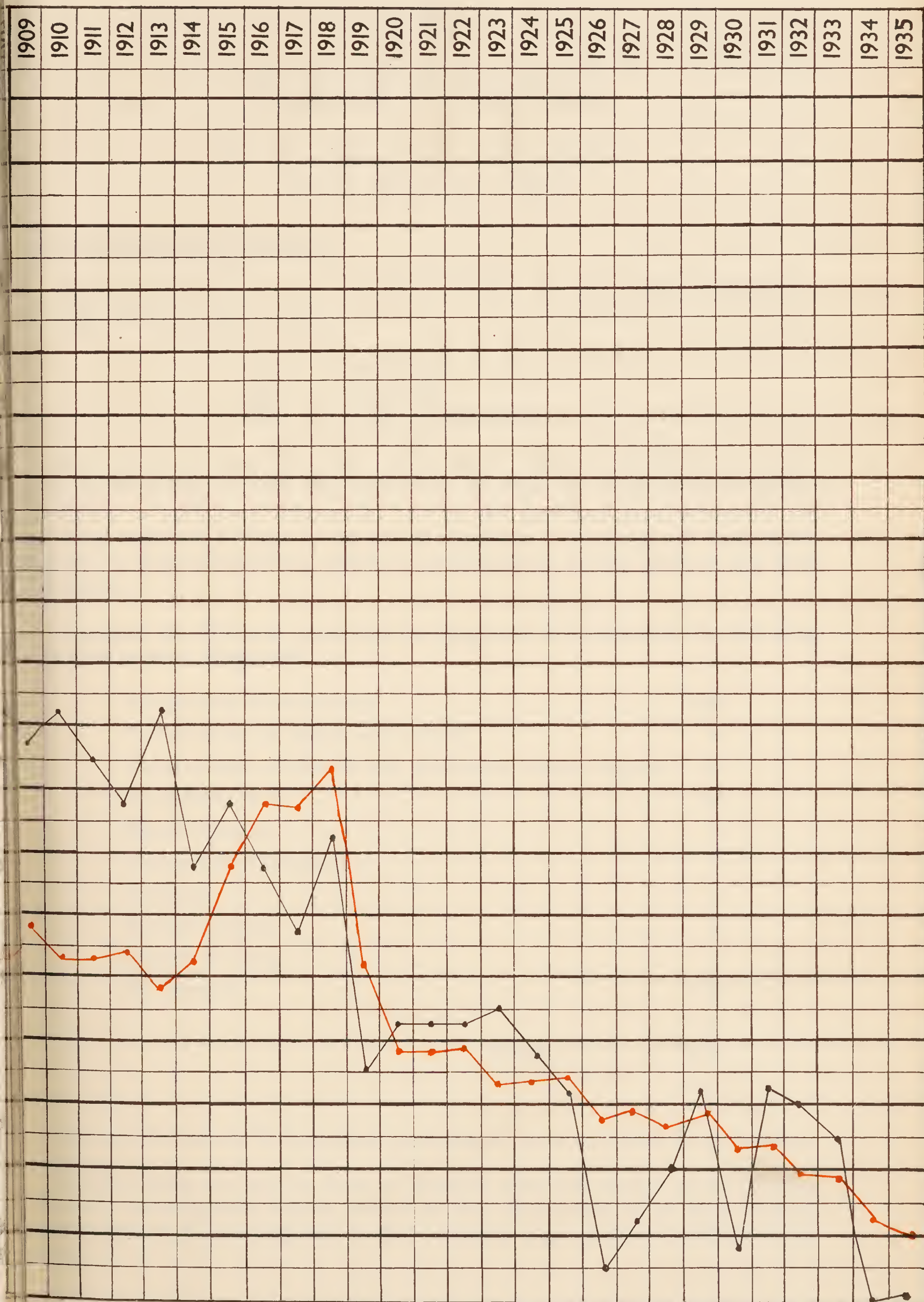
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1935 under these Regulations which relate to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken during 1935 under this Section of the Public Health Act, 1925, which relates to the compulsory removal of cases to Hospital.

The following Chart shows the Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in England and Wales, and Stockport (1909-1935).



England and Wales in Red.

Stockport in Black.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

By E. RATNER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During the year 1935, 604 "new cases" were examined at the Dispensary. Of the 604 new cases seen :—

54 were previously notified.
226 „ Contacts.
324 „ sent for diagnosis.

Many patients are sent for examination before notification is made. The increased use of the Dispensary by the Family Doctor for diagnostic purposes is definitely welcomed. As in the previous year extensive use is being made of X-Rays as an aid to diagnosis ; no suspected case is dismissed as non-tuberculous, unless a confirmatory X-Ray picture has been obtained.

Amongst the 378 new cases sent for diagnosis or treatment, the following conditions were diagnosed :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	109
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.....	8
Tuberculosis of Glands and Abdomen, Other Organs	25
Bronchitis, etc.....	53
Heart Disease.....	2
Unresolved Pneumonia.....	1
Asthma.....	4
Bronchiectasis.....	2
Cancer of Lung.....	1
No Disease.....	173
	<hr/>
Total.....	378
	<hr/>

Amongst definitely Tuberculosis patients, 15 cases occurred in ex-Soldiers.

Notified cases are seen as soon as possible after the receipt of the Health Visitor's investigation report, either at the Dispensary or at their homes, unless there are good reasons to the contrary (e.g., patient's refusal to be seen).

Bacteriological Examinations of Sputa.

These are received from the Family Doctors, Whitehill Hospital, Stepping Hill Hospital, and the Dispensary.

Total number : 361 ; Positive : 125 ; Negative : 236.

Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.

The demand for Orthopaedic beds has been more easily satisfied at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, owing to some children being sent to the Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic Hospital at Windermere, and there has been no waiting list for these cases.

The Public Health Committee paid a visit to Barrowmore Hall and Leasowe, in July, 1935.

The following is the accommodation for Stockport patients at the various Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Whitehill.....	9	17
Cheshire Joint.....	8	8
Barrowmore.....	10	..
Westmorland.....	5	5
Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic	As required	
Dr. Garrett Memorial Home...		
Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic.....		
Stepping Hill.....		
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital..		

Four children were receiving treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway.

Whitehill Hospital.

This Hospital performs a very useful function in the Stockport Tuberculosis Scheme.

A Hospital of this type acts mainly as a clearing house, where every definite case of tuberculosis admitted is closely observed, and whatever treatment is found appropriate, carried out.

Those patients who are suitable for Sanatorium treatment are transferred there, and those who are unsuitable for Sanatoria are retained at Whitehill. Doubtful cases, admitted for observation, are carefully watched, and if found to be non-tuberculous sent home, or if the diagnosis of tuberculosis becomes established, are finally disposed of according to the type of disease.

This plan has been adhered to as far as possible. Unfortunately, there is a definite prejudice amongst the public against the Hospital. The chief cause appears to be the fact that advanced cases are never refused admission. It is, however, decidedly against public interest to refuse admission to advanced cases, as by this means the spread of infection is limited.

If it were possible to utilise Whitehill to its full extent, the waiting list for admission to other residential institutions would be curtailed, and in many cases active treatment could begin at once. There is little doubt in the writer's mind, this delay in accepting treatment has in more than one case adversely affected the patient's chances of improvement. The public unfortunately do not yet realise that complete rest and nursing form one of the most important methods of treatment. Rest must be not only complete, but often prolonged. It is obvious that to the majority of those who come to us for treatment, rest is an unattainable ideal in their own homes. The "bottle of medicine", in which so many see the beginning and the end of all treatment, is usually the same in Hospital as out of it.

Another, and a most important method of treatment, is the production of artificial pneumo-thorax. This method which should be used with care, is capable of giving remarkably satisfactory results. It is being practised at Whitehill, in selected cases, where one sees definite prospects of benefiting the patient. Other methods, modern and time-honoured, are also being used, as occasion arises.

Food, which plays such an important part in the life of a Hospital for the tuberculous, is good, and it is the proud record of the Hospital that during the past six years at any rate, only one complaint has been brought to the notice of the Medical Officer in charge.

The routine work of Whitehill Hospital has been ably carried out during the year by all members of the Staff.

WHITEHILL HOSPITAL.

YEAR 1935.

At the beginning of the year 14 patients were in Whitehill, and 15 were in residence on the 31st December, 1935.

During the year, 20 men and 35 women and children were discharged, and of these 10 ended fatally.

Classification, on admission, of patients discharged or died :—

	<i>Men.</i>		<i>Women.</i>		<i>Children.</i>
T.B. 1.....	—	..	2	..	—
T.B. 2.....	6	..	6	..	1
T.B. 3.....	6	..	14	..	—
T.B. 0.....	4	..	8	..	—
Non-Pulmonary.....	1	..	2	..	—
Observation.....	3	..	1	..	1
	—		—		—
	20	..	33	..	2
	—		—		—

Three Non-Tuberculous patients were discharged, who were admittted for observation.

The following complications were observed amongst those who were discharged :—

Spontaneous Pneumothorax.....	1
Dental Caries.....	1
Tubercular Testis.....	1
Tubercular Cutis Neck.....	1
Neurasthenia.....	1
Bronchitis.....	1
Bronchiectasis.....	3
Chronic Bronchitis.....	1
Simple Laryngitis.....	1
Pleurisy.....	1

Result :—

Improved.....	32
I.S.Q.....	10
Worse.....	..
Deaths.....	10
Non-Tuberculous.....	3

Of the 45 patients leaving Whitehill, 19 proceeded to various Sanatoria, 2 proceeded to Stepping Hill Hospital, and 24 proceeded to their homes.

Of the 24 who went home :—

- 2 were Non-Tuberculous.
- 5 left with my approval.
- 17 were discharged at their own request.

Special treatment :—

Gold.....	7
Jacobson's Solution.....	1
Artificial Pneumothorax.....	8

Altogether 323 pneumothorax refills were given to in and out-patients.

Contacts.

The usual methods of following up contacts, explained in previous reports, has been continued throughout the year.

226 contacts were examined at the Dispensary, of whom 7 were found to be definitely suffering from Tuberculosis.

It is obvious that this is a most important part of the work.

Dental Treatment.

Arrangements have been made by your Council with the Authorities of the Meathop Sanatorium for Dental Treatment to be available for Stockport patients in that Institution. Financial assistance has been given by your Health Committee for Dental Treatment of Stockport patients when recommended by your Tuberculosis Officer.

A dental scheme whereby all our patients can receive dental treatment, when found necessary, has been put into operation. During the year 5 patients have been assisted.

After-care.

No special organisation exists locally for finding employment for patients, nor are any arrangements in force for the supply and supervision of shelters at the homes of patients.

During the year your Parks Committee continued to employ a certain number of disabled men as Attendants, etc., in the Public Parks, and a number of the positions were allotted to Tuberculous men. Your Tuberculosis Officer renders every assistance in examining and selecting suitable candidates for these positions, which has been of real value to the successful applicants.

Your Health Committee is grateful to your Parks Committee, and especially to the Chairman (Alderman Gosling), and to the Parks Superintendent (Mr. Morgan), for their kindly action and for their personal interest in the men.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The arrangements existing in the previous year whereby cases of crippling due to Tuberculosis are treated at the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary have been continued during 1935.

The following is a summary of the work of this Department during 1935 :—

23	Cases treated.
152	Out-patient attendances made.
18	X-Ray examinations.
237	Attendances for Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officer are dealt with at the Stockport Infirmary by Mr. E. S. Brentnall, Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, and the administrative arrangements have been made by Mr. Price, Secretary-Superintendent of the Infirmary.

In connection with the scheme valuable financial assistance has been given by the Trustees of the late Miss Maria Leigh in defraying the whole or part of the cost of surgical appliances in necessitous cases.

Patients requiring prolonged Hospital treatment have been sent to the Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital at Oswestry, the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, and to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe, when beds have been available, and in this connection I have to thank the Trustees of the George Fearn Trust for financial assistance in certain cases which have been referred to them.

Housing.

During the year five families were re-housed, four with rent assistance, making a total of ten families re-housed under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Eight of these families occupy Council houses, and two occupy houses belonging to private owners, which are rented by the Corporation for this purpose.

Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Arrangements have been made under the Orthopaedic Scheme at Stockport Infirmary for cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officers to receive this special form of treatment at a charge of 1/6 per treatment. The treatment is under the supervision of a Medical Officer with special experience in this work—a necessary precaution in view of the weakly and debilitated condition of some of the patients recommended from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Extra Nourishment.

There has been a greater call on the provision of extra milk, than in the previous years. The reason for this is obvious.

Co-operation with other Services has been maintained. Especially close is it with the School Clinic, who refer to the Dispensary a constant and unabating stream of children, and who in return, accommodate many children at the Longfield Open-Air School. This work in close relation with the School Medical Service, promises to yield good results in the future. During the year I have paid several visits to Longfield, accompanied by Dr. Rowell. Such visits have been mutually helpful, as the progress and condition of children could be discussed personally and not by letter. Equally valuable is the close co-operation existing between the Dispensary and the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. E. S. Brentnall, the Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, for his skilful and patient treatment of our patients and invaluable advice. There has also been close co-operation with Dr. Norman Kletz, Hon. Physician to the Stockport Infirmary, to whom many patients with non-tuberculous affections of the lungs have been referred for further observation. His advice, generously given, has been of the greatest value.

The Family Doctor, or General Practitioner, is, and will remain the main-spring of every Medical Scheme. Without him the work of the Dispensary would be futile, and it is seldom his fault, when advanced cases are seen for the first time. It is therefore a great pleasure to me to record that the relations with my colleagues in General Practice have been invariably good. It is hoped that the Tuberculosis Service has been of help to them. Their courtesy and patience with me in some of the more difficult cases where an immediate diagnosis was not possible was certainly a source of encouragement.

With the extreme care which is taken for accurate diagnosis, there is little danger of finding Tuberculosis where it does not exist, and if adequate measures are taken, the patient is given a far better chance of recovery, than if things were allowed to slide. It would be wiser and certainly more rational to consult the Family Doctor and go, if the Doctor thinks fit, to the Dispensary, than to place one's faith in the neighbour's advice, however friendly, or to resort to patent medicines, which may mask the symptoms, thus giving a sense of false security.

E. RATNER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

The scheme in operation during 1935, was as is outlined in the Report for 1930, page 98.

553 persons, of whom 368 were males and 185 females, attended for treatment during the year, making a total number of attendances of 7,982, compared with 589, 394, 195 and 7986, respectively in 1934.

In addition to the above, 57 new Stockport patients attended approved Treatment Centres in other towns, making a total number of attendances of 1,906.

During the year 966 specimens of blood in respect of Stockport patients were examined for the Wassermann Reaction at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and elsewhere.

219 examinations for the detection of Gonococci were made at the Borough Dispensary ; and 14 for the detection of Gonococci, in respect of Stockport patients, were carried out at other Centres.

In-patient treatment is available for Stockport patients at St. Luke's Hospital, Manchester.

Four Stockport persons received in-patient treatment at St. Luke's Hospital during 1935.

53 patients from the Child Welfare Centres were examined. A specimen of the blood was examined in 30 cases, and 23 examinations were made for the detection of gonococci.

The following tables, compiled from Form V.D. (R) of the Ministry of Health, give the details of the treatment at the various Treatment Centres:—

TABLE OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AT VARIOUS TREATMENT CENTRES.

	<i>Borough Dispensary Stockport.</i>	<i>Stockport Patients Treated at other Centres.</i>
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
(A) OUT-PATIENT CLINIC :		
Attendances.....	7982	1906
(B) IN-PATIENT TREATMENT :		
Number of days.....	—	198
(C) ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS (Doses)...	948	168
BISMUTH (Doses)	2144	—
(D) EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL :		
For detection of Spirochetes.....	—	—
,, Gonococci.....	4	29
,, Wassermann Reaction.....	*966	99

* Including 250 specimens sent in by Private Practitioners and Institutions, and 172 specimens from patients of other Authorities.

VENEREAL DISEASE—TREATMENT.

	<i>Borough Dispensary Stockport.</i>	<i>Stockport Patients Treated at other Centres</i>
A. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from Syphilis.....	40	14
Soft Chancre.....	—	—
Gonorrhœa.....	104	21
Conditions other than Venereal.....	72	22
Total.....	216	57
B. Number of attendances at the Out-Patient Clinic.....	7982	1906
C. Aggregate number of “ In-Patient ” days.....	—	198
D Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—		
(1) Out-Patient Clinic.....	3092	} 168
(2) In-Patient Department.....	—	

The arrangements for the treatment of cases of these diseases appear to be adequate and patients continue to avail themselves of the facilities offered. The co-operation of the members of the Medical Profession in the town is sought by your Staff and assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of cases referred to your Medical Officers is readily given to the Practitioners concerned.

Apart from the Medical Staffs at the Stockport Infirmary and the Poor Law Infirmary there are five Medical Practitioners in the town qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol Compounds.

No action was taken during 1935 under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Propaganda.

Your Council contributes annually to the British Social Hygiene Council, which is the Central Organisation for the many and varied activities in connection with propaganda on the subject of Venereal Disease. Publicity has been given locally in the Press and by correspondence as to the times, etc., of the Clinics. Plaques have also been placed in urinals all over the town.

SECTION J.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

SECTION J.
Maternity and Child Welfare.

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY.

1935. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes.....	44	4	3	4	55	12	17	8	5	97
Premature Birth.....	27	1	1	..	29	1	..	..	..	30
Pneumonia.....	..	1	..	..	1	2	6	3	4	16
Congenital Malformations.	2	1	..	3	6	..	3	..	1	10
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	2	..	9
Congenital Debility.....	3	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	5
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy....	6	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Infantile Convulsions ....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Injury at Birth.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Want of attention at Birth	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Influenza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Measles .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3

By Dr. JEAN M. MACKINTOSH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare).

Introduction.

At the beginning of the year the Committee were in the midst of considering the report prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, following the circular received from the Ministry of Health, in November, 1934. Eventually the following recommendations of the Committee were, inter alia, approved by the Council :—

(1) That more instruction in the care of their health be given to groups of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics, by means of short talks.

(2) That ante-natal clinics be established at Adswood and Mile End Hall, and that the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to equip the same.

(3) That application be made to the Housing Committee for the tenancy of a house at Adswood for the purpose of an ante-natal clinic, and that the Education Committee be requested favourably to consider the transfer to this Committee of the temporary school building at Adswood when the new school is completed.

(4) That a sum of £20 be included in next year's estimates for a grant to enable midwives to attend, in rotation, post-graduate courses.

(5) That general practitioners be again reminded that the services of the obstetric consultant are available for domiciliary cases.

(6) That the Medical Officer of Health arrange for further facilities for post-natal examination to be provided.

(7) That a sum of £100 be included in next year's estimates to provide dental treatment for mothers in approved cases.

The Committee also, at a later date, decided to arrange for additional sessions to relieve overcrowding at the following child welfare centres—Churchgate, Edgeley and Wycliffe.

All these recommendations have been put into operation in the course of the year with the exception of the dental scheme for mothers. The Committee purchased a bungalow on the Adswood estate, instead of acquiring the temporary school building as suggested in the third recommendation.

Notification of Births.

1,938 births were notified within 36 hours, and in 18, or .92 per cent. of the total births, there was failure to notify the births within that time.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Percentage of Births not notified.</i>
1931.....	1.2
1932.....	0.99
1933.....	1.08
1934.....	1.11
1935.....	0.92

The live and still-births notified were as follows :—

By Midwives.....	1231
„ Medical Practitioners.....	718
	<hr/>
Total.....	1949
	<hr/>
Not Notified.....	7
Notified Later.....	11

Infantile Deaths.

The total number of deaths under 1 year was 97, and the number of children dying under four weeks was 55. The infantile death rate, therefore, was 57.43. The death rate of infants under four weeks was 32.56, and the death rate under one week was 26.05.

The health and power of survival of the child under 4 weeks is greatly influenced by the state of health of the mother during pregnancy, and by the type of delivery. Therefore, to secure a reduction in the death rate of children under 4 weeks, it is necessary to see that the expectant mother has adequate ante-natal care. A single visit to a midwife, a doctor or a clinic is not sufficient. Of the 55 deaths in this group, 34 of the mothers received no ante-natal care at all. The 21 others were all examined at least once, but not all of them appreciated the importance of regular attendance.

The rate in the group of deaths ascribed to premature birth and allied conditions has again shown a fall. This rate has fallen steadily for the past five years. This year it is 26.64 per 1,000. whereas in 1931 it was 44.92 per 1,000. There is no doubt that this is due in some part to the increase in ante-natal care.

The death rate from diarrhoea and enteritis is lower than last year also, but the deaths from respiratory conditions show a sharp rise. The first essential in dealing with acute respiratory conditions in children is good nursing, and there is no doubt that in the poorer homes there are not adequate facilities for such nursing. The extension of nursing facilities for these children, either at home or in hospital, is a matter which might usefully be considered by this Committee.

A comparative table of the infantile mortality rate for the past five years is given below :—

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
STOCKPORT :—					
Infantile Death Rate..	57.43	54.63	83.07	71.03	78.98
Death Rate under 4 weeks.....	32.56	30.58	49.84	39.77	43.43
Death Rate under 1 week.....	26.05	24.57	34.05	29.83	30.80
GREAT TOWNS :—					
Infantile Death Rate..	62	63	68	70	71
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Infantile Death Rate..	57	59	64	65	66

In the following table the death rates from main causes of infantile mortality are given :—

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Congenital malformations, prematurity, atrophy, debility and marasmus.	26.64	28.1	34.13	37.4	44.92
Diarrhoea, enteritis, and convulsions.....	7.10	8.6	10.30	6.85	6.89
Respiratory diseases.....	10.66	8.6	14.57	19.23	21.94

Still-births.

The number of still-births registered was 100, of which 95 were legitimate and 5 illegitimate. 96 still-births were notified under the Notifications of Births Act. The number of still-births occurring in the transfers was 10. No information is available about the inward transfers. Of the 96 still-births occurring in the borough, 48 had received ante-natal care.

The causes of still-births were as follows :—

Prolonged labour, instrumental delivery.....	21
Mal-presentation.....	13
Placenta praevia, ante-partum haemorrhage.....	6
Albuminuria, Eclampsia.....	15
Illness of Mother.....	3
Deformity of child.....	6
Other Conditions.....	6
Cause unknown.....	30
<hr/>	
Total.....	100
<hr/>	

The following comparative table is of interest :—

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Total number of still-births.....	100	94	87	93	99	112
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	56	51	53	55	54	60

Maternal Mortality.

The number of women who died in, or in consequence of childbirth, was 10, which gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 5.92 per 1,000 live births, and 5.59 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

The causes of death were as follows :—

Puerperal Sepsis.....	3
OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES :—	
Eclampsia.....	3
Albuminuria.....	1
Caesarean Section.....	1
Abortion.....	1
Other.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	10
<hr/>	

Four of these cases received no ante-natal care, one attended the District ante-natal clinic once only, four received ante-natal care from the hospital, and one from the general practitioner.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Under the Regulations of 1926 and 1928, 18 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 9 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received. Of 9 cases of Puerperal Fever, three were confined in their own homes, and six were confined in hospital. The cases confined in hospital bore no relation to one another. One of the cases confined at home was removed to hospital.

There were 3 deaths. One of these cases attended the ante-natal clinic, once, but was unable, owing to economic circumstances, to continue to attend so that she might receive the necessary treatment. The other two cases received ante-natal care at one of the hospital clinics.

Of the 18 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 9 were confined in hospital, 1 was confined in a nursing home, and 8 were confined at home. Of those confined at home, 1 was removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1935, 10 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1928. Five of these cases were confined at home, 4 were confined in hospital, and 1 in a nursing home. One case confined in hospital was removed to the Eye Hospital in Manchester, and 1 case confined at home attended there as an out-patient. The 4 remaining cases confined at home were treated at home by the District Nurses of the Barnsley Home. All the cases recovered.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases notified during the past five years :—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year	Cases.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1935	10	4	6	10	..	..	..
1934	15	10	5	15	..	..	..
1933	12	8	4	12	..	..	..
1932	15	14	1	15	..	..	..
1931	11	11	..	11	..	..	..

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Only 2 cases of this disease were brought to the notice of the department during the year. Both occurred in January, and were in the practices of two different midwives.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

Subsequent to the adoption of their scheme of expansion, the Committee approved the appointment of an additional clerk to relieve the pressure on the health visitors' time. This was only partially successful, as the number of attendances by Health Visitors at the Welfare Centres has risen from 1,605 in 1934 to 1,989 in 1935. The time available for visiting on the district has, therefore, been seriously curtailed. In addition a new

area has been added to the Borough. Although every effort has been made to cover the work, and although the Health Visitors have responded enthusiastically to the additional demands made on them, it has not been possible this year to carry out what should be the minimum scheme of visiting. A well organised scheme of district visiting is the essential foundation for a good maternity and child welfare service, and if the efficiency of the work is to be maintained in Stockport, the Committee would be wise to consider shortly the appointment of an additional Health Visitor.

Miss Billings left in March to take up a similar appointment with the Cheshire County Council, and was replaced by Miss Stubbs.

A summary of their work, including work under the tuberculosis scheme, is given below :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Health Visitors).

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS, 1935.	
Total number of houses visited.....	23820
First visits to births.....	1665
Revisits to Births.....	9143
Visits to Outworkers.....	63
School Lectures.....	54
Visits re Deaths.....	86
Visits to Ante-natal Cases.....	219
Visits to children, 1 to 5 years.....	10301
Attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	1989
Visits to Tuberculosis Cases and Contacts.....	2786
Nursed-out Children.....	115
Minor Infectious Disease.....	346
Midwives' Emergency Enquiries.....	320
Still-births.....	122
Dispensary	527
Special Visits.....	296

RETURN RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART I. OF THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908, DURING THE YEAR 1935

I. Notification :—

- (i) Number of foster parents on the Register :—
 - (a) at the beginning of the year :—31.
 - (b) at the end of the year :—30.
 - (c) total number dealt with during year :—41.
- (ii) Number of children on the Register :—
 - (a) at the beginning of the year :—40.
 - (b) at the end of the year :—33.
 - (c) who died during the year :—Nil.
 - (d) on whom inquests were held during the year :—Nil.
 - (e) total number dealt with during the year :—60.

II. Visiting :—

- (i) Number of Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year :—
 - (a) Health Visitors :—8.
 - (b) Female, other than Health Visitors :—Nil.
 - (c) Male :—Nil.
- (ii) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) :—Nil.

III. Number of cases (if any) in which proceedings were taken during the year :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|
| (i) Under Section 1 (7) | } | Nil. |
| (ii) Under Section 2 (5) | | |
| (iii) Under Section 2 (6) | | |
| (iv) Under Section 3 | | |
| (v) Under Section 4 | | |
| (vi) Under Section 5 (2) | | |
| (vii) Under Section 6 (2) | | |
| (viii) Under Section 7 | | |
| (ix) Under Section 8 (1) | | |

IV. Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------|
| (i) Under (a) of Section 3 | } | Nil. |
| (ii) Under (b) of Section 3 | | |
| (iii) Under (c) of Section 3 | | |

V. Number of orders obtained during the year :—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|
| (i) Under (a) of Section 5 (1) | } | Nil. |
| (ii) Under (b) of Section 5 (1) | | |
| (iii) Under (c) of Section 5 (1) | | |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Following the decisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee referred to at the beginning of this section of the report, there was a considerable expansion in this branch of the work during the year.

An additional session for child welfare consultations was begun at each of the following centres—Churchgate, Edgeley and Wycliffe. A new centre to serve the Great Moor district was opened in premises situated in Mile End Hospital grounds, and child welfare consultations are held there once weekly on Monday afternoons. The garage was converted into a waiting room, and along with the two rooms already in use has greatly improved the accommodation provided at this clinic. That this centre has proved most popular and successful is shown by the fact that there are already 186 children on the register, and that the total weighings for last year were 1,977.

In May, the Committee decided to purchase a bungalow at Rostrevor Road, Adswood, to take the place of the temporary premises so kindly lent by the Education Committee. This building is well suited for the work, and with very little adaptation makes an excellent centre. There are 294 children on the register at this centre, and the total weighings numbered 2,479. This centre serves a large and rapidly growing district and the Committee's enterprise in making this purchase is likely to be amply rewarded.

There are now thirteen sessions held weekly at seven centres, an increase of four sessions per week. The number of new cases entered on the registers was 1,310, and the total weighings were 31,231. Only children in regular attendance are counted when the number on the register is calculated, and it is interesting to note that the number on the register has risen from 2,070 in 1930 to 2,881 in 1935, while the total weighings have risen from 19,681 to 31,231 for the same period.

Owing to the increase in the number of child welfare sessions, and consequent redistribution of the work, it has been possible to begin routine toddler consultations at the ordinary child welfare sessions. The number of children from one to five on the centre registers has more than doubled in the past five years, so that in 1935 there were 1,826 children between these ages on the register. This, however, only represents about 30 per cent. of a total toddler population of approximately 6,000, whereas about

60 per cent. of the infants under one year attend the centres regularly. Special cards were drawn up for recording the results of these examinations. What is aimed at is that each toddler should receive a through overhaul each year on the lines of the routine school medical inspection. When the child reaches the age of five, the completed card is passed on to the school medical service. In time it is hoped by this means to have perfect correlation between the two branches of child welfare.

The detailed figures for 1935 are given below :—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1935.

	<i>Port- wood</i>	<i>Church- gate.</i>	<i>Reddish.</i>	<i>Edgeley.</i>	<i>Wy- cliffe.</i>	<i>Ads- wood.</i>	<i>Great Moor.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Cases.....	114	220	269	304	190	82	109	1288
Number on Register....	254	559	525	652	411	294	186	2881
Total Weighings.....	2449	7022	5073	7518	4713	2479	1977	31231
Total Attendances.....	2875	8132	5620	8572	5528	2573	2046	35346
Medical Consultations..	963	2299	1898	2311	1572	819	637	10499

Massage.

Arrangements remained the same as in previous years. 1,479 attendances were made by 131 children during 1935. This Clinic supplements and extends the work of the Sunlight Clinic.

Sunlight Clinic.

The Clinic provided by the Voluntary Committee continued to do useful work. During the year 114 cases attended and made 1,458 attendances. Cases of minor rickets and chest conditions and general debility were dealt with.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

As part of the scheme of expansion already referred to, additional Ante-Natal Clinics were opened at Adswood and Great Moor centres. The Ante-Natal Clinic opened at Reddish last year has continued to make progress. Handywomen still do a large proportion of the work in this area. A welcome provision of the new midwifery Bill, which is to be before Parliament in 1936, is that powers are to be given to local authorities to prohibit the practice of such women in their area.

Eight Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly, of which number six are district Clinics, and two serve the needs of those patients who are to be confined in Mile End Maternity Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital. The total attendances in 1935 at all the Clinics was 6,620, and the number of individual patients 1,410.

Sterilised maternity outfits are provided free or at cost price by the Voluntary Committee.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Mothers.</i>		<i>Total Attendances.</i>
1927	..	380	573
1928	..	658	1388
1929	..	863	2735
1930	..	920	3458
1931	..	1019	3840
1932	..	989	4537
1933	..	1085	5409
1934	..	1428	6171
1935	..	1410	6620

Post-Natal Clinics.

Facilities have been available at Mile End Hospital for a number of years for the post-natal examination of all those patients who did not have a doctor in attendance at the confinement. In 1935, the Committee decided to provide similar facilities for women confined in their own homes, and a Clinic was opened at Churchgate House for this purpose. Women are slow to recognise the importance of this examination following their confinement. If every mother were examined as a routine procedure at about six or eight weeks following her confinement, much invalidism in women might be prevented. In 1935, 84 such examinations were made at Mile End Hospital, and 109 at the District Clinics—a total of 193.

Mothercraft Classes.

An additional class was begun in 1935 by the Voluntary Committee at the newly acquired Adswold Welfare Centre. This class gives promise of being very successful, and as many as 30 mothers have attended on one occasion. There are now four Mothercraft Classes, which meet once a week and serve four centres; Churchgate, Edgeley, Reddish and Adswold, and an average of 100 mothers attend weekly to receive instruction there. Instruction in cooking and sewing is given by qualified instructors, and talks on hygiene and mothercraft are given by the Superintendent Health Visitor, while the children are looked after in rooms apart from their mothers by the voluntary workers.

Dental Treatment.

Arrangements were made by the Voluntary Committee to send necessitous expectant and nursing mothers to the Dental Hospital in Manchester for advice and treatment. During the year the Voluntary Committee spent £70 on this work.

The Statutory Committee decided to set aside £100 per annum for the provision of dental care for expectant and nursing mothers. A detailed scheme will be submitted to the Committee in 1936.

Convalescent Treatment.

The Voluntary Committee sent nine mothers for a period of three weeks each to a convalescent home in Llandudno.

Stockport Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare.

This Committee continues to work with enthusiasm for the cause of child welfare in Stockport. In every branch of the work they give most helpful assistance. At the Welfare Centres and at the Mothercraft Classes they give of their time, where 115 members devote, at least, one half-day a week to the work. On the other hand they give of their money through their schemes for the provision of milk for children over one year, the ultra violet light clinic, the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and the sending of needy mothers to a Convalescent Home in Llandudno. Their support, given willingly on any and every occasion, has been a great help and encouragement to the staff of this department.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

In 1935, 639 cases were dealt with. All cases are carefully enquired into by the Health Visitors before the Sub-Committee makes any grant of milk. 568 applications were granted and 71 applications refused.

Number of cases dealt with.....	639
Quantities of milk supplied :—	
Total.....	29676 lbs.
Free.....	9900 lbs.
Half Cost.....	2212 lbs.
Total Cost.....	£718 13s. 0d.

17,564 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at cost price to mothers attending the Centres regularly with their children. The total amount of milk thus distributed free, at half-price and at cost price was 29,676 lbs.

Free supplies of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion are also given in necessitous cases.

The Voluntary Committee supplied 13,904 pints of milk to 188 necessitous cases at an approximate cost of £155. 8s. 4d.

Supervision of Midwives and Nursing Homes.

The Committee decided, as part of their scheme of expansion, to spend £20 per annum for the provision of post-graduate facilities for practicing midwives. This will enable two midwives per annum to be sent for one month's residential course at a recognised training school. This scheme has been received with enthusiasm by the district midwives, and they are showing their appreciation in a practical way by offering to give assistance in dealing with the cases of those midwives who are away at the course.

During the year 69 Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise within the Borough. These included 18 at the Union Hospital, 1 at the Union Workhouse, 5 at the Mile End Maternity Home, 11 at Nursing Homes. Also 10 Midwives who reside outside the Borough gave notice of their intention to practice within the Borough.

The qualification of the Midwives who practise within the Borough are as follows :—

Possessing Certificates from the Obstetrical Society of London.....	1
Possessing Certificate from a recognised Hospital.....	1
Having passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.....	77

Three Midwives attended 100 cases or more each, either alone or with a medical man in attendance.

Six Midwives did not attend any cases except in co-operation with a doctor.

In addition there were 25 Midwives on the non-practising list, 3 of whom assisted at 9 confinements.

The number of notifications of sending for medical assistance and the conditions for which help was required were as follow :—

Post-partum haemorrhage....	7	Suspicious Spots.....	4
Ante-partum haemorrhage...	21	Condition of Mother.....	30
Retained placenta or Mem- branes.....	12	Condition of Eyes.....	34
Delayed labour.....	59	Abortion.....	7
Obstructed labour.....	12	Uterine inertia.....	6
Ruptured perineum.....	149	Pyrexia	25
Contracted pelvis.....	1	Ante-Natal.....	55
Malpresentation.....	29		
Condition of Child.....	49	Total.....	500

Compensation was paid to four Midwives for loss of practice caused by unavoidable delay in carrying out disinfection, and was paid in 27 cases where their patients were removed to Hospital for delivery.

Seventy-nine visits of inspection to Midwives practising in the town were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health during the year. By arrangement the Cheshire County Council and the Manchester Corporation inspect the Midwives residing outside the town, who occasionally practise in this County Borough.

Midwives were interviewed at the Town Hall on 31 occasions by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or one of the Health Visitors.

Six Maternity Homes are registered in the Borough. One of these Maternity Homes moved to more commodious premises during the year.

MILE END MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There are sixteen maternity beds provided in the Hospital, with two additional beds for isolation. The Hospital is a recognised training school for Midwives. The district teacher is Mrs. Probert, of 96, Newbridge Lane. Occasional use has been made of the services of Mrs. Barnsley, 428, Hempshaw Lane.

The number of cases admitted during the year was 214. Of that number 130 paid the full fees. Reduction in fees was granted in 84 cases. Sixteen patients were admitted to the private single-bedded ward, for which a fee of £5. 5s. 0d. per week is charged. In eight cases applications for admission to this ward had to be refused, owing to overlapping of the bookings.

That the new method of operation of the scale of fees introduced by the Committee in 1933 has proved satisfactory, is shown by the fact that the percentage of patients leaving the Hospital with their bills not fully paid fell from 11.2 in 1933 to .49 in 1935.

The number of cases in which general practitioners were definitely booked for the confinement has risen sharply from 29.6 per cent. of the total number admitted in 1934, to 42.9 per cent. in 1935. These figures show that the Hospital continues to grow in popularity with the doctors in the town.

Five mothers were removed to other Hospitals, viz. : four to Stepping Hill Hospital—for caesarean section (1), pyrexia (2), other conditions (1)—and one to St. Mary's Hospital for caesarean section.

Three infants were transferred to other Hospitals : one to Pendlebury Hospital for congenital deformity, and two to the Babies' Hospital for marasmus and prematurity.

An Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic is held once weekly at the Hospital for all those patients who have not definitely booked a doctor for their confinement. This Clinic is held in out-buildings in the Hospital grounds, which have been adapted for the purpose. This year the Committee further improved the premises by converting the adjacent garage into a waiting room.

At the same time the Committee decided to serve the needs of the Great Moor district by utilising the same premises for an infant Welfare Centre and an Ante-natal Clinic. These two Clinics are separate and distinct from the Hospital, and are staffed by the District Health Visitors.

During the year the following cases were dealt with :—

Number of mothers remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1935....	12
„ „ admitted during the year.....	214
„ „ discharged during the year.....	213
„ „ died during the year.....	—
„ „ remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1935...	13
Number of babies remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1935.....	10
„ „ born during the year (live births)	205
„ „ discharged during the year.....	198
„ „ died during the year.....	7
„ „ (Still-births).....	5
„ „ remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1935.....	10
Number of miscarriages.....	—
„ Cases of Puerperal Fever.....	—
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	5
„ twins born in Hospital.....	6

Mile End Maternity Hospital.

Annual Statistics—Year 1935.

Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) : 16.

Number of maternity cases admitted during the year : 214.

Average duration of stay : 14 days.

Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives : 114.

(b) Doctors : 95.

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency : 114.

Number of cases notified as—

- (a) Puerperal Fever : Nil.
- (b) Puerperal Pyrexia : 3.

Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum : Nil.

Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution : 14.

Number of Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum : Nil.

Number of maternal deaths : Nil.

Number of infant deaths—

- (a) (i) stillborn : 5.
- (ii) within 10 days of birth : 7.
- (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable) :—

(i) <i>Stillbirths.</i>		(ii) <i>Death within 10 days of Birth.</i>	
Difficult Forceps Extraction....	2	Prematurity.....	4
Toxaemia of Mother.....	1	Convulsions.....	2
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage.....	1	Asthenia.....	1
Cause Unknown.....	1		
Total.....		Total.....	
5		7	

No Post-mortem examinations were made.

WEEKLY MEANS OF OBSERVATIONS AT THE BOROUGH METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, STOCKPORT.

Latitude 53° 24' 12" N. Longitude 2° 9' 14" W.

Cistern of Barometer 261-56 feet and top of Raingauge 285 feet
above Mean Sea-level.

1935.	Thermometers.		Average daily Rain- fall.	1935.	Thermometers.		Average daily Rain- fall.
	Underground.				Underground.		
	1 Foot.	4 Feet.			1 Foot.	4 Feet.	
1st week	44°	47°	.08	27th week	63°	57°	.03
2nd ,,	39	46	.08	28th ,,	64	57	.01
3rd ,,	42	45	Nil.	29th ,,	61	59	.11
4th ,,	39	45	.08	30th ,,	62	58	.02
5th ,,	40	44	.13	31st ,,	61	58	Nil.
6th ,,	39	43	.06	32nd ,,	62	58	Nil.
7th ,,	43	43	.08	33rd ,,	62	59	.01
8th ,,	42	43	.12	34th ,,	63	59	.05
9th ,,	40	43	.02	35th ,,	59	59	.07
10th ,,	40	43	.03	36th ,,	58	58	.04
11th ,,	41	43	.02	37th ,,	57	57	.13
12th ,,	45	43	.07	38th ,,	55	56	.17
13th ,,	45	44	.01	39th ,,	54	56	.37
14th ,,	44	45	.04	40th ,,	51	55	.15
15th ,,	46	45	.07	41st ,,	50	53	.20
16th ,,	45	46	.15	42nd ,,	49	53	.05
17th ,,	47	47	Nil.	43rd ,,	48	52	.19
18th ,,	49	50	Nil.	44th ,,	48	51	.18
19th ,,	51	49	.03	45th ,,	47	51	.13
20th ,,	52	50	.06	46th ,,	45	49	.25
21st ,,	49	51	Nil.	47th ,,	44	48	.03
22nd ,,	50	52	.04	48th ,,	44	48	.21
23rd ,,	55	52	.12	49th ,,	40	46	.13
24th ,,	55	53	.15	50th ,,	38	45	.09
25th ,,	56	54	.06	51st ,,	37	41	.07
26th ,,	63	56	.04	52nd ,,	39	42	.05

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